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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

People's-President's Court

Joe Robinson's Successor

East, West, Peace Is Best

¶ **The President Insists on Court Change.** Mr. Roosevelt's jaw protrudes over the court readjustment plan. He writes to the man he is said to favor as the next majority leader of the Senate, Kentucky Democrat Alben W. Barkley stating his emphatic expectation that Congress will pound the compromise court bill through both Houses, in spite of the Judiciary Committee's report, a loud protest of the American people, and a threatened filibuster against it. He wastes little time discussing issues—most of his original arguments have been negatived by the opposition and withdrawn from circulation anyway. His plea for support of the substitute—and most observers call it a poor substitute—is based not so much on necessity (considering the fact that one justice has already resigned and recent decisions have been favorable to the New Deal) as on loyalty to the Democratic Party and the New Deal.

¶ **The President's** letter is a definite challenge to such Americans as believe in the necessity of supporting an independent judiciary and in discouraging adjustments which, intentionally or not, leave loopholes for the levers of dictatorship. The President believes that the majority of Americans are broadly behind him, and this is probably a justifiable belief, but there is a difference between supporting the President and supporting such of the President's plans as seem to threaten the disinterested operation of a co-ordinate branch of government. Mr. Roosevelt puts it up to Congress to see his court scheme through. Actually, he has put it up to the American people. Now, more than ever—since they have had time to study the issue—they should make their wishes definitely known.

¶ **Barkley for Majority Leader?** Washington observers pick Senator Barkley of Kentucky as the President's choice for Senate majority leader to take up the mantle laid down by Joe Robinson. Not only was Senator Barkley recipient of the Court letter, he was invited to a legislative conference at the White House, from which Senator Harrison of Mississippi, chief rival for the post, was absent. The presidential gestures followed an agreement of 14 "freshmen" Democrats in the Senate to vote "for the man the President wants."

¶ **There are further reasons** which make the selection of Senator Barkley seem probable. He was assistant to Senator Robinson; selected by President Roosevelt as temporary chairman of the 1936 Democratic convention; has been temporary chairman of the 1932 Democratic convention in Chicago; stanch supporter of the Administration; strong advocate of the Supreme Court reorganization scheme. Although he has revealed the ability to make independent decisions, and stand by them, he may be designated as a "safe" New Dealer—and that seems to be the best bid to favors in the present regime.

¶ **War Clouds in the East.** Wiry little brown men, shouldering heavy guns, march to mobilization posts in Japan today. Slant-eyed yellow men, peace-loving but determined, resisting Japanese encroachments, march in regiments toward Peiping and Tientsin to support the 29th Route Army, fighting Japanese troops in North China. Railroad cars bristle with khaki caps and bayonets. The Chinese War Office estimates more than thirty divisions (350,000-odd men) concentrating on the border of Shansi Province. At Paoting, 75 miles southwest of Peiping, the first line of the Chinese army digs in; Chinese airplanes increase their activity. It's a tense moment. Some Oriental minds are inclined to face it with fatalism. Alert thinkers, however, both Oriental and Occidental, know that the fate of the East rests not on arms or blind destiny, but on the quality of ideas upheld by the people.

¶ **The Church Looks at Totalitarianism.** Out of the World Conference of Christians, meeting at Oxford, England, comes an echo of the anxiety with which orthodox churches are viewing the tendency in dictator-driven countries to subordinate the church to the state. The Oxford meeting is warned that the totalitarian influence may result in a condition where the state "lays claim to man and the totality of his being," and "declares its own authority to be the source of all authority"—where church communicants would have no independence in their own sphere of religion, culture, education, or family. The warning is timely, although the occasion would seem to be more of an opportunity for Christians to demonstrate the power of their faith than it is an occasion for concern. The Christian faith, in so far as it has remained unadulterated by physical considerations, has never been, and can never be, otherwise than a victorious fact. It is only when Christians themselves adulterate their religion in practice that the Christian church is threatened. Other threats than this are vain shadows.

In the Boston Section:

Fin Com refuses to hear Mansfield; dramatic session.

James Roosevelt appeals for united job campaign

White House expected to order Nantucket aid.

Worcester strike leaders face contempt trials.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9.

N. Y. City Director Of Relief Elected Hull House Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Search for a new director of New York City's 10,500-member Emergency Relief Bureau staff began here today with the resignation of Miss Charlotte E. Carr to become head of Hull House in Chicago on Oct. 1.

Hull House is the organization for social work founded by the late Jane Addams, and Miss Carr said the opportunity to direct its affairs had come to her some time ago. She delayed her acceptance, she stated, until the Emergency Relief Bureau should be consolidated with the Board of Public Welfare here, originally scheduled for July 1, but now postponed until Dec. 15.

Miss Carr had strong praise for Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as she announced her withdrawal, effective Aug. 1, saying that, because of the relief program he had made possible here, "New York can say it is a city where nobody is hungry."

U. S. and Canadian Efforts to Restore World Trade Lauded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The people of Sweden are looking with the greatest sympathy to the efforts being made by business and industrial leaders in Canada and the United States in working out policies for the restoration of world trade, stated Prof. Bertil Ohlin, in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal.

It is too early, Professor Ohlin added, to state whether the steps being taken to prevent a boom will prove successful. That question will be decided in the next 12 months. The common-sense theory is that in a depression it is saner to increase demand, and in a boom, to prevent it rising too high and becoming excessive.

The trouble, he continued, was that economists did not know enough about business cycles to have fixed policies, and if one waited until the business cycles were completed there would be a new social system long before the economic problems were solved.

"We have no Nazis and few Communists in Sweden," said Professor Ohlin. "This is due partly to the prosperity of the country and also to the energetic social and economic policies in which we have proved very successful.

"We have not only been successful in trying to counteract depression and to stabilize prosperity, but also in trying to harmonize the various social groups and bring about national solidarity and social discipline, without which I am confident the economic and social problems would not have been solved."

N. Y. State Convention Open to Public Officers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16—Only sheriffs are ineligible to act as delegates to the State Constitutional Convention here next year, according to a ruling today by John J. Bennett Jr., attorney general, who said that, with this exception, all public and judiciary officers may be selected to the body. This will have 168 members, representation to be on a basis identical with that for election to the State Assembly.

In opening the doors of the convention to public officers, the attorney general based his ruling on the fact that the purpose of the convention—"to redraft the organic law of the state"—involved a "most vital and extraordinary function of government."

The Monitor Index

Friday, July 16, 1937

In the Far East	3
Travel talks	4
Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	8
The Presence of Mind (With Czech Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11-12
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
"The Monitor Views the News"	12
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	12
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is reported by a Monitor staff correspondent.

Page 2

U.S. of Europe Way to Peace, Lothian Holds

Attacks Nationalism as Denial of Gospel in Oxford Parley

Churches' Conclave

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, July 16—A draft report on "Church and State" has been laid before one of the commissions of the World Conference of Christians. The press is not permitted to make extracts from this report but it is permitted to indicate the main lines of reasoning embraced in the document.

The report points out the danger to the church arising from the emergence of the totalitarian state, which in the words of Dr. J. H. Oldham, Secretary of the International Missionary Council since 1921, and one of the conference leaders, "lays claim to man in the totality of his being; which declares its authority to be the source of all authority; which refuses to recognize independence in their own sphere of religion, culture, education or family."

Pronouncement Expected

This strong centralization of political power is interpreted in the draft report now before the Conference as bringing the church gradually, but surely, under the control and guidance of the state. It is at precisely this point that the Conference is expected to deliver one of its most vigorous pronouncements.

The draft report holds that the utmost which the state can do in relation to the church is to guarantee the existence of the church as a corporate body and to provide it with legal protection. When, however, the freedom of the church is restricted by the state, then a conflict between church and state ensues.

The Commission which has this highly controversial issue in hand is headed by Prof. Max Huber, member of the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

A note of optimism was injected into the conference of churchmen by a layman, the Marquis of Lothian, a member of the British delegation: "There is no ground for pessimism today," Lord Lothian said in his address before the Commission on Peace and War. "Christianity has been a most dynamic force in effecting reforms. What it has done in the past it can do today. God, through the church, has thrown down the challenge to war.

"The church is helping to realize that unrestrained national sovereignty is an absolute denial of the universal gospel. As Christians we owe our allegiance to one humanity.

"What we need in Europe in the political as in the moral realm, is a United States of Europe patterned largely after the federal experiment in America. We shall have peace with justice when the sovereign state is subjected to the authority above and beyond individual governments."

Avoid Social Problems

The address of Prof. Emil Brunner of Zurich University threw into bold relief the divergent views held by various delegates regarding the function of the church. In opposing formal application of the Christian gospel to social institutions, Dr. Brunner pointed out that there is nothing "so easy nor so fruitless as to construct a Christian social problem."

"The Christian church," he added, "has no right to try to lay down a social program—that is if the church knows what true Christianity really is—because it is not the church's business to establish any kind of system. The primary concern of the church is not with the alteration of institutions but with the changing of persons."

Opposing this view a large section of the conference, including a substantial majority of the American delegation, has already asserted itself.

Nanking Reports Japan Circling Peiping With Ring of Forts; Manchoukuo Rushes Supplies

Tokyo's Military Force 15,000 in Peiping-Tientsin Area

PEIPING, July 16 (AP)—Chinese intelligence reports indicated today that Peiping was being cut off from reinforcement by a semi-circular line of Japanese fortifications sweeping south of the city.

Japanese and Korean civilians, as well as wealthy Chinese residents, were fleeing the city, although the Japanese Embassy said there had not yet been an official order to evacuate.

Peiping itself was ominously quiet. No fighting between Japanese troops and China's Twenty-ninth Route Army was reported anywhere in the area for the first time since they clashed Wednesday, a week ago. Chinese charged that the Japanese garrison held illegal night maneuvers in the hope that an incident would be created that would provide an excuse for further encroachment in North China.

The Chinese reports said that the Japanese Army had taken advantage of the lull in fighting to rush work on the line of entrenchments that would cut off Peiping and the thirty-seventh division of the twenty-ninth army from the rest of China.

New Fortifications

Throughout yesterday and last night soldiers were throwing up fortifications along the semi-circle stretching from Tung-Chow, 12 miles east of here, to the vicinity of the Marco Polo bridge where the original clash occurred July 7. The bridge across the Yung-Ting river is 11 miles southwest of Peiping.

The work of entrenching the road from Tung-Chow, capital of the Japanese-influenced East Hopei regime, was said to have been completed by the Japanese garrison there and the East Hopei militia.

Japanese soldiers stripped the area on the north edge of the walled Japanese Embassy quarter of trees and brush. This section faces the Chinese city and the Japanese apparently feared the cover would provide protection for a Chinese attack.

The city was practically empty of Japanese civilians. All trains were jammed with them fleeing to Tientsin, the headquarters of the Japanese North China garrison, 80 miles to the southeast.

Additional reports of a local compromise between Chinese and Japanese military authorities were heard from Tientsin where negotiations to settle the tense crisis lasted throughout last night.

Japanese Reinforcements

Heavy reinforcements for the Japanese positions continued moving into the area. Foreign military observers considered the operations the curtain-raiser to an attempt to seize possession of Tientsin and Peiping and the strategic railway that links the two principal North China cities.

Japan was understood to have the equivalent of a war strength division in the Peiping-Tientsin area—a force of some 15,000 troops. About 3000 of these were already operating from a newly-constructed base at Fengtai, five miles southwest of Peiping. Another 3500 were said to be marching with full field equipment to reinforce the army at the front. Chinese troops were placed at 12,000. The bulk of the 29th army is in South Hopei.

Under cover of darkness last night the Japanese troops from Tientsin were brought up in all available trucks. The overflow regiments marched on foot.

Other units, including heavy artillery, were started up the Hai River into the grand canal towards Tung-Chow on lighters. It was the first movement of troops to that area indicating possible operations east of Peiping. Until now the fighting, despite repeated truces, has been mostly west and south of the city.

China Asks Action Under 9-Power Pact

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 16

Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador, said today that he had discussed with Secretary Hull China's plea that the United States and other treaty signatories "take action" in the present Sino-Japanese crisis.

It was learned authoritatively that the Ambassador left with Mr. Hull a memorandum setting forth China's view of the situation and a plea that it be accorded assistance by other nations.

A similar memorandum, it was learned, was presented to the foreign offices of the 14 other powers which are signatories or adherents of the so-called nine-power treaty.

Officials declined to express an opinion as to whether the action taken by the Chinese Government in presenting its case to the 14 nations who now guarantee China's integrity through adherence to the pact constituted invocation of the pact.

Both Sides Seek To 'Save Face' In Far Eastern Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 16—Although the northern crisis has suddenly developed from an incident as inconsequential as that which precipitated the 1931 Mukden clash, it holds similarly extensive potentialities. Enlarged, it is even more serious in view of the development of China's military preparedness since that time, together with international complications, particularly the recent Russo-Japanese friction. Realization of this fact by both sides probably affords the chief safeguard and the best incentive toward localization of the trouble.

However, the difficulty is fundamentally not local but the logical culmination of a long-growing tension, affecting North China, developing from the Sino-Japanese diplomatic stalemate brought about last autumn when China for the first time adopted an attitude of calm refusal to Japanese demands presented by Ambassador Kawagoe. These demands included autonomy of the provinces of Hopei, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shantung and Shansi, suppression of anti-Japanese agitation, recognition of Manchoukuo, joint action against Communists.

Counter-Demands

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Chang Chun, presented counter-demands, including suppression of the East Hopei régime and smuggling, with withdrawal of surplus troops from North China, non-interference by the Japanese Army in Chinese internal affairs, cancellation of the Tangku truce agreement restrictions.

Not only did the failure of either side to achieve its ends result in an impasse, which was the cause of considerable unrest in Japanese military and political circles, but the requirements of both sides now seem to have a significant bearing on the present emergency. Chinese observers are virtually unanimous in believing that the Peiping incident was provoked deliberately for military and diplomatic objectives involving the railway network southwest of Peiping and the firmer establishment of Japanese control, respectively, and the Japanese five demands, as a basis for a settlement, are cited in proof. These include not merely the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the Marco Polo Bridge area, punishment of the Chinese responsible officials and an official apology which is directly applicable to the incident but also to control anti-Japanese activities and enforcement of anti-Communist measures, which hark back to the Kawagoe demands last autumn.

No Intermediary

That the Japanese desire to exclude Nanking from the negotiations and to prevent foreign mediation in favor of direct dealing with local authorities, are likewise cited as proof of the Japanese desire to utilize the affair to clinch an unbreakable grip on North China. From the viewpoint of the Japanese there has long been a Chinese attitude which could be interpreted as provocative, including the bristling antipathy of the 29th Chinese Army toward Japanese troop maneuvers. Likewise Chi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

U. S. Agreement With Brazil Provides Closer Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—American-Brazilian accords, signed yesterday between the United States State Department, Treasury and Arthur de Souza Costa, Finance Minister of Brazil, are aimed at several important objectives:

1. By agreeing to make available to Brazil $60,000,000 in gold, the United States pushes importantly forward its policies in defense of national currencies all over the world.

2. At the same time, a further outlet—however minor—is furnished for the American gold hoard. Similar effects proceed from the Chinese agreement announced last week.

3. But the Brazilian Government apparently agrees to modify its special relationships with Germany, by which subsidized German exports have been entering Brazil in increasing quantities under a blocked-marks device.

4. And the United States-Brazil reciprocal agreement, first to be signed apart from the Cuban agreement under the Hull program, is stabilized and placed on a basis where even more fruitful results appear to be likely.

That two agreements—with Brazil and China—have been consummated within the week, with the concrete objective of stabilizing their currencies and placing them in sounder monetary and economic position, is a notable achievement for the joint diplomacy of the State Department and Treasury.

Not only has the United States stood by the tripartite monetary agreement and been of service in assisting the new French ministry to hold the franc in control, but it is broadening the stabilising process to lesser countries. And these latest agreements, with China—where financial stability is of greatest potential value—and with the United States' best market in South America, constitutes a major extension of the Hull-Morgenthau policies.

While political crises flare up in Europe and Asia, and with the Supreme Court battle at home, public opinion generally has not been aware that the State Department and Treasury were going ahead with concrete diplomatic agreements of substantial potential import. With the tripartite agreement as a covering roof, the Administration is proceeding piecemeal toward the basic problems of monetary steadiness and trade expansion.

There are two keys to yester-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

Republic Steel Faces Charges Of Unfairness

Must Appear Before Labor Board to Answer Long List of Accusations

Says Men Attacked

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board charged the Republic Steel Corporation today with a long list of "unfair labor practices" before and during the recent steel strike.

The board charged the company with contributing financial support to, and dominating, labor organizations at five of its plants.

"Company officers and agents, including persons specially employed by the company for the purpose, down to the date of the strike, have followed S. W. O. C. organizers and have brutally attacked and beaten them with the intention of interfering with its employees in the exercise of their right to self organization," the board alleged.

"In collusion with and through the medium of the various dominated labor organizations, the company has called upon employee members of S. W. O. C. at their homes in Youngstown, Warren, Canton, Massillon and Cleveland, and has intimidated them into signing so-called back-to-work petitions upon threat of the loss of their jobs.

"The company has interfered with the right of its employees peacefully to picket and still does intimidate its employees by shooting at them and by throwing bolts and other dangerous missiles at them."

The board listed the discharges as 43 in Youngstown, 18 in Cleveland, four in Massillon, nine in Canton and one in Warren.

The board ordered a hearing here Wednesday on its complaint, which covered only the company's Ohio plants.

First item of the board's complaint was its allegation that the company discharged 75 employees for joining the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, subsidiary of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization. Other workers were threatened with discharge, the board said.

It added that Massillon and Canton employees were "locked out" as a result of union activity.

The company also was charged with "maintenance of extensive arsenals" at the Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Canton and Cleveland plants "for the purpose of interfering with, restraining and coercing its employees at said plants in the exercise of their right to self-organization."

The steel firm had increased its police forces at the time of the strike, the board said, "for the purpose if interfering with the rights of its employees peacefully to picket the plants."

The board's complaint, presenting the charges of Wagner Act violations, was issued after an investigation which resulted from the filing of complaints against Republic Steel by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Republic Plant Survey Stirs Up Conflicting Stories Regarding Strike

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16—The C. I. O. has lost severely in membership as well as prestige among workers in the independent steel companies where it is still conducting strikes, it is indicated here by testimony of former C. I. O. members.

This trend away from the C. I. O.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Atlantic Fliers Make Landing On Return Flights

FOYNES, Irish Free State, July 16 (AP)—The British flying boat Caledonia landed on the river Shannon at 10:32 a. m. (4:32 a. m., E. S. T.) today after crossing the North Atlantic ocean in 12 hours and seven minutes from Botwood, Newfoundland.

The Caledonia had passed the Pan American Clipper III, headed for Newfoundland, over mid-Atlantic at 4 a. m. (10 p. m. Thursday).

The Caledonia beat the time made by the Clipper III on its eastern flight by 13 minutes. The official time Capt. Harold Gray, the Clipper's skipper, announced for his flight from Botwood to Foynes was 12 hours and 20 minutes.

Clipper's Landing In Newfoundland

BOTWOOD, N. F., July 16 (AP)—The Pan-American Clipper III landed here today at 7:32 a. m. (5:32 a. m., E. S. T.) after a flight across the Atlantic from Foynes, Irish Free State.

It came down in Botwood harbor just 16 hours and 27 minutes after leaving Foynes for the return leg of the round trip. It was three minutes ahead of the unofficial schedule Captain Gray had set for his ship.

Today the two boats passed over the mid-Atlantic just as they did when they were flying in opposite directions on the first flights of the friendly race to gain supremacy of the Atlantic airways by being first to establish regular commercial service.

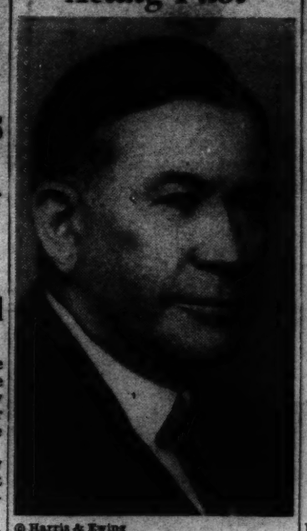
Fire Chiefs Ask Laws to Abolish Visible Gas Pumps

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, July 16 (CP)—Provincial governments in the maritime provinces will be asked to enact legislation leading to "rapid replacement of the dangerous visible gasoline pumps" through a resolution passed today at the concluding session of the maritime fire chiefs' annual convention here.

Visible pumps, the resolution said, "have been demonstrated by experience to be a serious fire hazard to life and property."

Chief R. W. Peck of Kentville, Nova Scotia, was elected president of the association. He succeeds Chief W. J. Christie of Truro, Nova Scotia.

Acting Pilot



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Alben W. Barkley

Democratic Senator From Kentucky, Serving as Majority Leader

U. S. Farm Tenant Agency to Begin On Modest Scale

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Government statisticians said today farm wages are the highest since 1930. Few unemployed men are seeking work on farms, they said, and farmers in most areas cannot get an adequate supply of labor.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—A new Federal agency—the Farmers' Home Corporation—will soon be set up to benefit tenant farmers.

The new credit office, to be opened in the Department of Agriculture, has been authorized in a bill passed by both Houses of Congress. President Roosevelt is expected to sign it shortly.

The tenant aid program, designed to slow up the rapid rate at which American farmers have been drifting into tenancy since 1880, will be begun on a modest scale. For the present fiscal year, only $10,000,000 has been appropriated. This will increase to $25,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1939 and to $50,000,000 for each year thereafter. The money will be distributed among the states on the basis of farm population and prevalence of tenancy, as determined by the secretary of agriculture.

Threefold Program

In general, the tenant aid experiment follows recommendations of the President's committee on farm tenancy, which emphasized the necessity of first opening the doors of ownership to tenants who now have the requisite ability and experience, but who can become owners only with the assistance of liberal credit; second, small rehabilitation loans for minor improvements and refinancing of indebtedness to keep small owners from slipping into tenancy; and, third, retirement by public agencies of land proved to be unsuited for farming and assistance to the families living thereon in finding homes on good land.

Farm tenants, farm laborers, sharecroppers and other individuals "obtaining the major portion of their income from farming operations" are eligible to borrow from the Farmers' Home Corporation up to the full value of the farm they want to buy. The loans will be secured by a first mortgage or deed of trust on the farm.

A county committee, made up of three farmers residing in the community, will pay the farm a visit, estimate its value and advise the Secretary of Agriculture whether it is of sufficient size to constitute an efficient farm-management unit and whether the prospective buyer is diligent enough to farm it successfully.

Assurances Required

When he receives his loan from the Government, the tenant farmer must agree: (1) to repay it together with 3 per cent interest within an agreed period of not more than 40 years; (2) to live up to certain assurances that the farm will be maintained in good repair, and (3) to get consent of the Secretary of Agriculture before selling.

Title II of the act makes available certain relief funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for loans to eligible individuals for the purchase of live-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Bootleg Coal Problem Engages State Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 16—The various interests directly concerned in a solution of the bootleg mining problem in the anthracite coal fields today had before them a call from Gov. George H. Earle to a conference here on Sept. 27.

Governor Earle issued the invitation after talking with W. Jett Lauck of Washington, D. C., and James W. Angell of New York, members of the Special Citizen Commission set up by the last Pennsylvania Legislature at the Governor's behest to survey the bootleg situation and make recommendations.

Two of the five members of the body resigned after the commission had filed divergent estimates of procedure to be followed in ending the illegal mining operations, now seven years old in the State. The remaining three members have gone ahead with the assignment and will complete a census of the bootleg districts by September.

President Says Court Fight Is To Be Kept Up

Insists Congress Must Pass Reform in Loyalty to New Deal

Foes Accept Battle

Implied Backing of Barkley Adds to Fight Over Successor to Robinson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—President Roosevelt has told a reluctant and mutinous Congress that it must pass the judiciary reform bill at this session. In the form of a letter to Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, acting majority leader of the Senate, Mr. Roosevelt has made plain that there is no yielding in his demands and that to his way of thinking the court reorganization bill is a test of loyalty to the Democratic Party and the New Deal.

The letter was precipitated by an extraordinary set of circumstances. Senator Barkley brought word to the White House that the stampede for early adjournment was making headway and Mr. Roosevelt felt it necessary to intervene to hold wavering followers in line. The dramatic appeal is made against the background of the State funeral today of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, the erstwhile majority leader and chief prop of the President in the Senate.

Fears Abandonment

Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"To abandon any reform of the judicial process at this session of Congress means an abandonment of these (New Deal) objectives."

Mr. Roosevelt's bluntly worded letter was written following a visit to the White House of Senator Barkley and three other prominent Supreme Court plan supporters, called in last night. These were Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, president pro-tem; Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana and Senator Lewis Schwellenbach of Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt bitterly charged that "advantage is being taken of the mourning period." It began with a reference to the sudden passing of Senator Robinson and an apparent reference to the statement of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana that the President "Is fighting God."

"I had hoped," he wrote, "that at least until his (Senator Robinson's) funeral services had been held a decent respect for his memory would have deferred discussion of political and legislative matters."

To Be Finish Fight

Mr. Roosevelt's letter was a clear gauge of battle. It was thrown down just as dignitaries of the Government were gathering to the somber state funeral in the Senate chamber today. Its immediate effect was to clear Washington's atmosphere. Rumors of a possible abandonment of the plan, of new compromises and other developments have been flying thick. The Roosevelt letter left no doubt. This is to be a finish fight.

Meanwhile, the five-day funeral truce is ended Mr. Roosevelt will call in more senators next week, and shows every determination of taking personal control of the battle.

The Roosevelt letter to Senator Barkley inferentially confirms the latter as Mr. Roosevelt's choice for successor to Senator Robinson. With Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi also in the field, the election at the party caucus next week may prove a test of Roosevelt strength.

Freshmen Decide

Speaking for a majority of the first-term Democratic Senators, 13 of whom met yesterday to consider their course of action in recent developments, Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa said they predominantly favored Senator Barkley. Senator Herring indicated the great majority of the "freshmen" Senators would support Mr. Roosevelt's court plan, and try to stop the stampede for adjournment.

Confusion over the court situation was created by conflicting statements from four Senators who jointly called on Mr. Roosevelt yesterday. They were Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan, Charles O. Andrews of Florida, Guy M. Gillette of Iowa and Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, all Democrats.

All declined public comment but spoke "off the record." It was learned they had considered a public statement favoring return of the court bill to committee, but apparently thought better of it after talking with the President. Three of the four, however, it is understood, will favor a motion to recommit.

Statements by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and Senator Wheeler, leaders of the court fight opposition, answered President Roosevelt's letter. They accepted his challenge and spoke confidently of defeating the measure.

Party Whip Snaps

One of the most significant events in connection with the court fight, although one little realized by the outside country, was the brief announcement at the door of the White House by Gov. Clifford Townsend (D) of Indiana, that the Democratic machine would oppose the renomination of Senator Frederick van Nuys, one of the opponents of the court plan, for renomination next year.

In political Washington this statement, made just after a visit

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Russian Press Keeps Silence On Chinese and Spanish Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 16—For the past fortnight Soviet newspaper editorials have dealt entirely with domestic affairs—a fact which is interpreted here as meaning that the Soviet Government's policy both on Spain and Peiping is one of "watchful waiting."

All Soviet newspapers have thus far ignored editorially both the British non-intervention proposals and the Peiping incident which the news columns have reported factually. Contrary to usual practice, even the visits of Latvian, Swedish and Turkish Foreign Ministers evoked no editorial comment.

During this critical fortnight abroad Soviet editorials have discussed such matters as trans-Polar flight, the new election and the Soviet sports movement.

The Soviets in short appear disinclined for further "foreign entanglements" at present, while awaiting results of other governments' actions.

Even such events as the Soviet-Japanese conflicts along the Amur River were reported with admirable detachment and absence of sensationalism. It has never suggested here that the Japanese incidents could not be settled locally. Spanish events are reported with an absence of the usual cynicism regarding neutral governments' intentions.

The tone of the official Soviet press is held to justify the assumption that Moscow shares with Britain and the United States the desire to restrict aggression both in Europe and the Far East and is likely to support compromise proposals toward this end. But internal questions so absorb the Kremlin's attention just now that foreign questions have become secondary and are viewed with notable detachment.

New U. S. Farm Tenant Agency To Begin on a Modest Scale

(Continued from Page 1)

stock, farm equipment, supplies, minor improvements to real property, for refinancing of indebtedness and for family subsistence. These loans will also carry a 3 per cent interest rate, but will mature within five years. They are to be secured by chattel mortgages, liens on crops or by an assignment of proceeds from the sale of agricultural products, and will be payable in installments.

The new law gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to assist in the voluntary adjustment of indebtedness between farm debtors and their creditors. He is authorized to pay the whole or part of the expenses of state, territorial and local agencies and committee engaged in such debt adjustment.

Sub-Marginal Land Program

The secretary is authorized to spend $10,000,000 during the present fiscal year and $20,000,000 for each of the next two years in buying up sub-marginal land not suitable for cultivation.

The program about to be initiated will differ in one major respect from that recommended by the President. On advice from his special committee, he recommended that the Government purchase farms and resell them to tenant farmers. This procedure was intended to provide protection against excess speculation.

Since many members of Congress objected to the Government going into the land business in this manner, the bill finally passed follows the ordinary banking procedure of making loans to individual tenants. It departs from customary loaning practices, however, in that the Government corporation is empowered to loan the full value of the farm to be purchased.

Ambition of French Chefs

French cooking possesses approximately 1400 sauces, yet every French chef's ambition is to create a new one.

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Convention Compromises on Suffrage

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Being committed at this point to representation in proportion to population and wealth, the convention has been struggling with two problems, first, how to apportion the number of representatives in the absence of any authentic census, and second, how to keep the disgruntled and small states in the Union. Today: Convention voted by narrow margin to accept compromise on state suffrage.

Tomorrow: Delegates confer on National Legislature the power to elect the Chief Executive.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
July 16, 1787.

Compromise at last!

The Federal Convention today voted by the narrow margin of one state to accept the composite agreement formulated to bridge the chasm between large states and small in their demands for representation in the National Legislature.

Large states, under leadership of Governor Randolph of Virginia, remained in a quandary as to what to do—whether to contest further the issues on which they once thought they had the upper hand or to acquiesce for the sake of union in a policy which they assert may destroy the Union. A recess at length was taken until tomorrow to allow them to ponder this situation, but it is not believed they can afford to do otherwise than accept the verdict now reached.

Massachusetts Divided

The success of the compromise hinged at the last on the fact that the vote of Massachusetts was evenly divided. Had it gone against the resolution the result would have been a tie and a rejection, but as it was, the five votes in favor of the compromise were enough to overcome the four against.

The roll call was: Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina "ay"; Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, "no."

In the Massachusetts delegation, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Strong supported the compromise, both having spoken Saturday for the necessity of an accommodation. Mr. King and Mr. Gorham voted "no."

The vote of North Carolina was an unexpected defection from the large state party, possibly made in the belief it is better to placate small states than break up the confederation.

Randolph Surprised

Mr. Randolph declared the result of the ballot "embarrassed the business extremely." The powers proposed for the Legislature in the report of the committee of the whole had been based on the supposition that proportionate representation would prevail in both branches. He had come this morning prepared to offer an enumeration of powers allowing an equality of votes in cases that might affect the security of the small states.

But finding from the vote that they persist in demanding an equal vote in the second branch in all cases, he said he could not but think the chamber was unprepared to discuss the subject further. He recognized that if New York were present its vote would only add to the majority. For these reasons he wished the convention might adjourn "that the large states might consider the steps proper to be taken in the present solemn crisis of the business, and that the small states might also deliberate on the means of conciliation."

Agrees to Adjournment

Mr. Paterson of New Jersey, the small state spokesman, quickly and with some heat took up this proposal, agreed "it was high time for the convention to ajourn" and added that "the rule of secrecy ought to be rescinded, and our constituents should be consulted."

He reiterated that no conciliation could be admissible on the part of the smaller states on any other ground than an equality of votes in the second branch. If Mr. Randolph would move for an adjournment sine die he would second it with all his heart.

The Virginia governor was surprised that his remark had been taken to imply an adjournment sine die; he had contemplated merely an adjournment till tomorrow, he explained.

This motion was made and at first failed by a tie, but on a little further debate was renewed and prevailed.

Principal Provisions

The form of the compromise resolution as ultimately adopted today contains the following principal provisions:

The first branch of the National Legislature shall consist of 65 members apportioned in the first instance by fixed numbers among the states.

The Legislature shall be authorized to reapportion representation from time to time according to the basis provided for direct taxation.

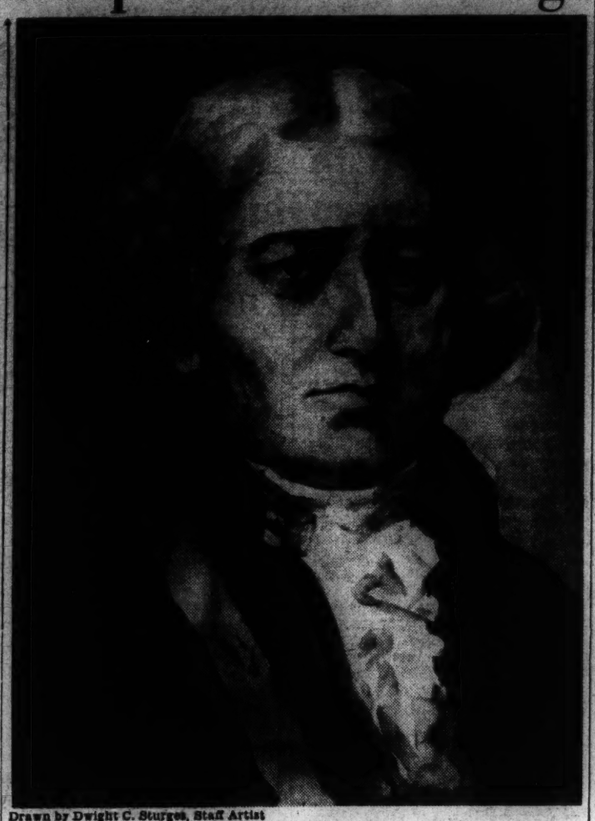
This basis is a census of inhabitants to be taken every 10 years, Negro slaves being counted for these purposes at three-fifths.

Bills for raising or appropriating money shall originate in the first branch.

In the second branch each state shall have an equal vote.

Symbol of Shoemakers

Ancient shoemakers kept talking crows in their shops as symbols of their trade.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

William Samuel Johnson

Son of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, First President of King's College, William Later Became President of the Institution for 12 Years After It Became Columbia University. He Was Awarded Degrees by Harvard, Yale and Oxford. He Was a Member of the Stamp Act Congress, Served on the Connecticut Governor's Council and Was Judge of Superior Court. Acting as Agent for Connecticut in London for Five Years, He Became a Friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Taking Little Part in Revolutionary Activities, Johnson Afterward Attended the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention. He Was the First United States Senator From Connecticut

43 Years' Rift in Orient

By the Associated Press

Since 1894 approximately 750,000 square miles of territory, roughly 18 per cent of the Chinese Empire of that time, have passed from Chinese sovereignty or suzerainty to Japanese possession or control.

A chronology of high-spots follows:

1894-95—Japan won the Sino-Japanese war. China ceded Formosa (85,000 square miles), paid an indemnity, renounced claims to suzerainty over Korea (148,000 square miles)—which Japan annexed in 1910.

1900—Japan and principal occidental powers sent troops to North China to put down the Boxer uprising.

1904-5—Japan fought Russia on China's soil; China by treaty confirmed Japan in possession of the Kwantung leased territory (1,400 square miles) and railway concessions China previously had granted Russia.

1914—Japan sent an army into Shantung province to capture Tsingtao from Germany; Japan remained in possession of extensive holdings in that Chinese territory until 1922.

1915—With Europe locked in the World War, Japan made its famous "21 demands" on China. China yielded most on the threat of invasion. Important concessions to Japan embodied in treaties.

1927-28—Japan, with America and Britain, embroiled with Chinese Nationalists as they swept northward to conquer country. In 1927 and again in 1928 Japan sent strong expeditions into Shantung province to its capital, Tsinan-fu, to guard Japanese nationals and interests. In clash at Tsinan-fu in May, 1928, several hundred Chinese killed.

1931—Sept. 18, Japanese army began conquest of China's Manchurian provinces (over 500,000 square miles), resulting in their separation from China and establishment (1932) of a Japanese protectorate, Manchoukuo; Jehol added to Manchoukuo by conquest in 1933.

1932—Combined Japanese army and navy expedition in two-month campaign smashed Chinese resistance near Shanghai; civilians suffered heavily in Japanese bombardment of Chinese portions of Shanghai; Japanese expedition later withdrawn.

1933—Completing conquest of Manchuria, Japanese army swept beyond Great Wall to within sight of Peiping's walls. Campaign ended by Tangku truce, giving Japan new military foothold in North China.

1935—Renewed Japanese pressure, with threat of invasion, gained additional concessions in North China, incorporated in Houmesu agreement; most of Chahar fell under Japanese domination.

1936—Numerous attacks on Japanese subjects in China gave Japan opportunity for presenting fresh demands on China; naval reinforcements sent to Shanghai.

1937—Japan sends her army into North China.

Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

nese officialdom's retirement to Kuling, rendering diplomatic contact with Nanking impossible, together with the corresponding reluctance of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi, and northern officials to engage in conferences with Japanese representatives have made an unfavorable impression.

While Japan is finding Chinese diplomatic standoffishness and veiled military hostility irritating, she is also worried over Nanking's tacit entente with Chinese Communists at a time when the Russo-Manchoukuo border troubles are recurring.

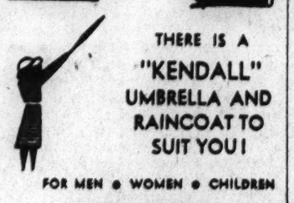
Neither side is believed to desire war, which both realize would be mutually ruinous, yet each has causes for obstinancy—Japan fearing that a check may halt her entire Asiatic program and China fearing that a North China backdown now means a loss as irretrievable as that of Manchuria. There is increasing evidence that both sides, realizing the grave potentialities, would prefer a localized settlement if possible to allow further time for adjusting their wrestling grips, but the question of "loss of face" is never to be excluded as a factor from any Far Eastern crisis, and local Chinese are preparing their personal affairs on a wartime basis in the obvious belief that any one of several current clashes might lead to a position from which neither could retreat.

The most hopeful sign apparently is that several days have elapsed since the start of the incident. Chinese crises often miraculously settle themselves with time.

New York Subway Union Poll to Start on July 25

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—The long-negotiated date for a collective bargaining referendum on the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit system, the city's major subway network, was fixed today for the week of July 25. Announcement came through the city industrial relations board, acting as official agent of the state labor relations board.



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Chinese Policy Of Compromise Faces New Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Peace in the Far East today lies in whatever remains of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's policy of compromise, in the opinion of Frederick V. Field, secretary of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, and a foremost authority on social, political and economic affairs in the Pacific.

General Chiang's theory of procedure all along has been to delay open resistance for as many months—or years—as possible in order to consolidate, unify and strengthen the Chinese position, Mr. Field told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here today.

"Doubtless that policy will prevail this time, if it remains politically possible for Nanking to maintain it," he said. "The pressure on Nanking, however, from great masses of Chinese in all walks of life and in all parts of the country for immediate resistance may force Chiang Kai-shek to make his stand against the Japanese now. That would mean war."

Mr. Field held that on the outcome of the question whether Nanking can politically afford another compromise with the Japanese, the events of the next few weeks will be largely determined. In this interim "no one can predict precisely what is going to happen in North China," in his opinion.

"Since 1931 Japan has been continually aggressive," he said, "and China continually on the retreat. Japanese aggression has taken different forms on different occasions. It has been military at one time, largely diplomatic at another, primarily economic at yet another. But in one form or another it has been constantly present.

"Two things have been meanwhile developing which makes the prospect of large-scale warfare between the two countries apparently imminent.

"These two developments are, first, the consolidation of Army control in Japan, and, second, the rapid growth of a united anti-Japanese movement in China."

Mr. Field maintained that what has happened in Japan was seen by contrasting the Manchurian incident with the present one.

"In 1931," he said, "it was the Japanese Army—and only the so-called 'young officer group' within the Army at that—which precipitated the crisis. Throughout 1931 and 1932, the Japanese Government was split into two parts, the Army taking independent action and thereby determining policy, and the civilian officials vainly doing what they could to restrain the military.

"On the Japanese side today there is greater unity of purpose and a greater concentration of power behind the North China drive than was true in 1931."

Japan Mobilizes On Large Scale As China Arms

TOKYO, July 16 (AP)—The Japanese War Office, mobilizing its forces for war on a national scale, announced today that it had received reports that the main forces of the Chinese Army were advancing on both Peiping and Tientsin to support the twenty-ninth Route Army in its fight with Japanese troops in North China.

The units moving toward Peiping, where Chinese and Japanese troops clashed a week ago Wednesday, were said to be speeding northward over the main line of the railroad from Hankow. The remainder were reported en route on the Pukow-to-Tientsin line of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad. Tientsin is the North China headquarters of the Japanese army.

The War Office estimated that more than 30 divisions—some 350,000 troops—were concentrated on the border of Shansi province just south of Hopei province.

The first line of the Chinese Army was said to have been established at Paoting, 75 miles south and slightly west of Peiping, while the advance elements of the Chinese forces were declared to be within 10 miles of the battle area.

Fleets of Chinese airplanes were reported to have increased their activity over the area which has been an unofficial battle ground since Japanese troops on night maneuvers and Chinese bridge guards started fighting at midnight July 7, 12 miles west of Peiping.

With war apparently more imminent than at any stage of the tense crisis Japan began calling reserves to the colors. Many of them were 'valued employees of American firms in Japan. Police reserves were called out and the guards about munitions plants, navy yards and public buildings were trebled.'

Special permits were required for admission to Government offices where Army, Navy and Home Office officials were checking over last minute plans for mobilization.

Foreign embassies, particularly the Chinese, were placed under heavy guards of plain clothesmen and details were assigned to protect the 10,000 Chinese residents of Tokyo from possible danger.

State Extends Rights Of Land Condemnation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina school teachers are qualified to renew or extend their certificates without attending summer school, under an act recently passed by the General Assembly and signed by Gov. Olin Johnston.

Among other acts receiving the executive's signature was a measure extending the rights of condemnation for airport purposes to the South Carolina aeronautical commission, cities, and other political subdivisions. Another law exempts new manufacturing establishments from county taxes except for school purposes in Orangeburg county for five years.

Behind Sino-Japanese Crisis: Tokyo Cool to Pacific Plan

In the Far East
Last of three interpretative articles on the Orient—Sino-Japanese relations

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—In the state of relations between Japan and China lies the main key to the peace of East Asia. If war, with all its incalculable consequences, is to break out in the Orient there are nine chances out of ten that it will arise out of some Sino-Japanese conflict. This has been the belief among Far Eastern observers even before the present crisis broke.

Perhaps this statement seemed questionable and rash in view of the great concentration of hostile forces along the frontier between Manchoukuo and Siberia. But, if experience is any guide, heavy arming on both sides of a frontier tends to create an uneasy equilibrium which may last indefinitely. When Italy went to war it was not with France or with Yugoslavia, but with a backward country which it could count on defeating, Ethiopia.

Japan's own military adventures in Manchoukuo, in Shanghai and in North China, point the same moral: that a modern state on the warpath is most likely to attack an opponent who is inferior in military equipment and training.

Russian War Not Near

Sensational publicists may occasionally try to interpret a frontier "incident" as proof that Japan and Russia are close to hostilities. Actually the likelihood of a second Russo-Japanese War has notably diminished since the Soviet Government has thrown up fortifications along its eastern bortier and stationed a large and well-equipped army in Eastern Siberia.

A Japanese invasion of Siberia would now obviously not be a mere triumphal parade, like the occupation of Manchuria. It would be a life-and-death struggle, in which some technical advantages would probably be on the Soviet side. At the same time there is little likelihood that the Soviet Union will assume the offensive and attack Manchoukuo or Korea. There would be no adequate motivation, in view of the size of the Soviet Union and its wealth in natural resources.

Moreover, the recent spectacular executions of Marshal M. N. Tuckachevsky and many other prominent Red Army commanders indicates a condition of internal strain in the Soviet Union that is certainly not favorable to foreign adventures.

Japan's military position vis-a-vis China is entirely different. Despite the growth of Chinese national unity which was the main subject of the preceding article, Japan is said to be superior to China in every element of military strength except area and man-power. This superiority holds good for the training and discipline of its armed forces, for the war industries, for the system of transportation and communications. Japan is a great naval power, while China's war vessels are scarcely able to ward off smugglers.

Could Beat China

At least there are few, if any Japanese military and naval leaders who cherish any doubt as to their ability to smash Chinese resistance quickly and decisively. The Japanese advance in China which had been proceeding intermittently since the seizure of Manchuria had recently been suspended, because the civilian branches of the Japanese Government are averse to assuming the diplomatic and financial risks of a protracted war with China and the Japanese Army itself is apparently convinced that China, if goaded too far, will fight.

But it has been felt that if China should become overconfident and actually attack Japanese troops in parts of China where they are stationed or provoke incidents involving loss of Japanese lives or serious damage to Japanese property, the confidence of the Japanese military and naval leaders in their power to inflict swift and successful reprisals might lead to more and more serious developments, culminating in outright war. The possibility of "incidents" has been enhanced because of the fairly large Japanese colonies in Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hankow and other Chinese cities; and Japanese firms operate a number of factories in China.

Up to a week ago, Sino-Japanese relations were at a standstill. The main arena of contact had been North China, especially the Peiping-Tientsin area, where Japan for more than two years has been pressing, with very little success, so far, for the realization of a program of economic collaboration. Japan wishes to play a predominant role in the development of this part of China, to participate in the building of new railways and in the exploitation of coal and iron resources. The Japanese say that they would also like to see the peasants of North China turn to cotton planting, so as to give their textile industry a new base of supply (more than 90 per cent of the cotton now used in Japan comes from the United States and from British India) which would be nearer to Japan and more under Japanese political control.

Fight Penetration

The Chinese have been certainly far from enthusiastic over these Japanese schemes and have been sabotaging and delaying their accomplishment to the best of their ability. They see in economic penetration the wedge that would ultimately separate the northern provinces politically from the rest of China. It seems safe to predict that they will fall in with large-scale Japanese plans of economic development only under overwhelming pressure.

The Chinese have for long had their counter-demands in North China: the liquidation of the nominally independent regimes in East Hopei and in North Chahar, which came into existence in the winter of 1935-36 with the strong backing of the Japanese military authorities. (Japanese pressure in North China has been greatly strengthened by the maintenance of the garrison in the Peiping-Tientsin area which is larger than those of all the other powers combined. The right to maintain such garrisons was granted to the leading foreign powers after the Boxer Rebellion.)

In a negative way Sino-Japanese relations have been improving during the last few months. Direct Japanese aggression had ceased. The Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Gen. Senjure Hayashi, Naotake Sato, adopted a much more conciliatory tone in his reference to China. There was no indication that his successor, Koki Hirota, intended to return to the policy of making one-sided demands on China which was so characteristic of Japanese policy during recent years.

Pacific Peace Pact

The suggestion, put forward by Premier Lyons of Australia, that a conference should be held for the purpose of working out a new Pacific non-aggression pact, is symbolic of British interest in promoting better Sino-Japanese understanding.

But the obstacles to transforming the present negative truce into a positive basis of reconciliation between Japan and China were seen to be numerous and formidable. It is difficult for the Chinese nationalist to renounce Manchoukuo. It is difficult for the Japanese Army leader to give up dreams of driving a wedge of Japanese controlled territory between China and the Soviet Union. Yet recognition of Manchoukuo would be a minimum Japanese requirement, just as respect for China's integrity in the North would be the least that a Chinese Government could accept.

The reaction to Premier Lyon's proposal in Tokyo has been chilly; there is no desire here to thresh out Far Eastern problems at an international gathering where Japan could expect few friends. Maintenance of the present situation for an indefinite period seems more probable, at the present time, than the drawing up of any new international agreements regulating Far Eastern affairs unless war settles matters more directly.

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U.S. Urged to Take Steps at Once To Implement the Kellogg Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 16—Condemning alike both militarists and pacifists because of their mutual "isolationist" attitude, Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho called for a greater American commitment to progressive co-operation with other nations at the Institute of Public Relations here today.

The senator, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and who has taken an unusual interest in this subject since coming to the Senate, said that as a matter of fact the United States has practiced co-operation during the last few years to a much gr- r extent that it admits doing so, preaching isolation but actually initiating the most definite steps along the path of co-operation taken during the last four years.

But this contribution was only a beginning, he felt, and he urged that the United States should immediately go forward with proposals for implementing the Kellogg pact to outlaw war and to commit itself to enforcement of the pact in order that the rule of law can be applied to international relations as well as to domestic.

Failure of Americans to support such action in the past reveals, according to Senatbr Pope, a trait of human nature which he said is true in particular of Americans.

Enthusiasm Aroused

"Great enthusiasm can be aroused for a humanitarian program, so long as it does not involve responsibility or sacrifice," he said. "Here was a way to express all our pent-up horror, disgust, and abomination of war without doing anything about it. The desire of the average human being to eat his cake and skip the grocery bill is a powerful urge indeed."

"The American people are overwhelmingly opposed to war," he went on. "They are a generous people and will, in time, assume their share in the organization of the nations of the world to end war. But those political leaders who offer them an easy way out, who give them an opportunity to unleash their feelings against war without any sacrificial effort and provide a large scale mass nationalization as a substitute for responsibility, will be followed by the people until grim reality blasts our heads out of the sand."

Militarists and pacifists alike he attacked on the ground that either policy meant narrow restricted isolation and an effort to escape responsibility for the preservation of peace and order in the world. He said that the danger of war is precisely in proportion to the refusal of nations to co-operate in a program of collective action and that the United States increases its own chances of being drawn into war by lulling itself with the false delusion that it can stay out of it when another war comes along.

Isolation Blamed

He blamed isolation as practiced by Germany, Japan and Italy for much of the danger of war today and pointed out that isolationism is a feature of intense and narrow nationalism which he considered the most dangerous doctrine abroad in the world today.

Senator Pope's analysis of America's world responsibilities provided one side of a day's discussion at the institute here which also witnessed a lively debate between the two leading opponents on what would probaby be the major domestic political issue if the Supreme Court controversy had not obscured all else in Washington—the proposed new wage and hour legislation.

Senator Hugo Black (D), of Alabama, and one of the sponsors of the proposed law, spoke first, premising his case on the ground that only by federal statute could dangerous and unfair inequalities in wage and hour practices be eliminated. James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, led the attack, but illustrated the lack of any common ground between proponents and opponents on this highly controversial subject by completely ignoring Senator Black's premise and choosing as the ground for his argument the contention that federal wage and hour fixing would upset the economic balance so much that the Government would ultimately be forced to assume price control. At that point, he held, the American economic system as we know it today would come to an end. Government would be the supreme dictator over all business.

Uniformity Urged

Senator Black cited as an illustration of the need and reason for such legislation the case of a friend of his, an Alabama manufacturer, who wanted to maintain the wage and hour standards fixed by NRA, but who had to compete with a manufacturer of the same product in another state, who paid his labor only 8 cents an hour. No state, the Senator said, is going to pass legislation inding the well-intentioned manufacturer so long as the result would merely be to put him at the mercy of his unscrupulous competitor in some other state. The answer, he argued, can only be federal legislation to bring about uniformity.

Mr. Emery approached the subject from a different pole. Viewing the general business picture rather than the specific, he said that in 25 representative manufacturing industries weekly earnings of labor are now 11.5 per cent above 1929, while the average work week has dropped to 41 hours. From these facts he concluded that business and industry is advancing rapidly along the road of social progress and at the same time doing it in a manner which does not involve government interference or regimentation. His thesis was that since industry is making this record of progress on its own initiative there is no need for the Government to step in if it were legal.

He then attacked this contention of legality of the proposed law citing Chief Justice Hughes and other eminent jurists as authority for his contention that the Constitution intended to distinguish between production and commerce. Commerce, he said, cannot begin until production ends. He conceded Federal jurisdiction and concluded his argument with an appeal for preservation of economic freedom as opposed to what he said would amount to "centralized bureaucratic control over our economic life."

Way Found to Make Grass Grow Faster

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—An artificial method of increasing the germination rate of drought-resistant Southwest grasses was explained here by John T. Cassady of the U. S. Forest Service experiment station at Tucson, Ariz.

These grasses, said Mr. Cassady, have such hard seed covers that sometimes two or three years of action by desert sand is needed to wear away the shell and permit the grass to sprout. Artificial abrasion of the seed has increased germination 16 per cent, he said.

Muskegon Looks Back Over Its Century of Growth

Some of the Scenes at Muskegon's Celebration

Charles L. Millard, Who Will Play in the Old Fiddler's Contest, Does a Reel for Little Doris May

Present-Day Muskegon From the Air

Indian Trading. In White Is Miss Dorothy Paulson, Belle of the Timberland

Diorama Depicting a Muskegon Lumber Camp in Flush Lumbering Days of '80's

Loyalists Press Westward Drive To Relieve Madrid

MADRID, July 16 (AP)—Insurgent war planes today bombed Madrid's suburban airdromes, while the Government Army pushed westward in the eleventh day of its offensive to thrust back the Insurgent Army in central Spain and lift the siege of the capital.

The Insurgent raiders were beaten off after inflicting slight damage to the air bases. The Government's westward thrust brought some of the fiercest combat of the one-year-old war.

Gen. Jose Miaja's "Milicianos" drove against Villafrana del Castillo, a village about 12 miles northwest of Madrid, where Insurgent General Franco was said to have massed fresh troops, heavy artillery and many planes.

Villafrana lies between the Government forces and the Insurgent stronghold, Majadahonda.

Repulses Counter-Attacks

Insurgent counter-attacks at Villaneuva del Castillo, tip of Gen. Jose Miaja's principal spearhead, broke down in the face of the Government's reserve artillery power.

Madrid was cheered by a report from the Aragon front that a government column had driven to positions 10 miles from Zaragoza and were within sight of that provincial capital and Insurgent base.

The government troops were said to have captured a small range of hills dominating Villafranca de Ebro, near Zaragoza.

Positions occupied by the "18th Loyalist Force" near Villanueva del Pardillo, 18 miles from Madrid at the tip of Miaja's main salient, were bombed and shelled several hours yesterday but the capital's defenders held fast.

Destroy Insurgent Magazine

Several loud explosions were heard from within Villafranca. Huge columns of smoke rose as Government gunners blasted at the already shell-torn city. The artillery was reported to have scored a direct hit on an Insurgent powder magazine.

Muskegon Relives Old Days on Centennial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 16—Lumberjacks and Indians, with their songs, stories, and flashing colors, left this middle-western lake port long ago, but today with whooping and laughter and dancing they are back. Muskegon is beginning a two-weeks celebration of its centennial—a rollicking "Lumberjack Festival"—and it is dramatizing its vivid past with gay events.

A string of important anniversaries is being celebrated as the crowds pour through the gates of the stockaded exposition grounds on the lake front.

First, the fair honors the city's own 100th anniversary. It was just a century ago that it got its start when a sawmill was built on the shore of Muskegon Lake. The exposition marks also the 100th anniversary of the state of Michigan. Besides that, it is meant to pay respects to the 150th anniversary of the organization of the Northwest Territory, of which Michigan was a part. And it recognizes the 100th anniversary of the city's lumberman-philanthropist, Charles H. Hackley, whose gift of $6,000,000 made the city's public school system the outstanding one it is today.

Still Proud of Its Title

Oh yes, and there's still another anniversary—a half-century one—on the list. Just 50 years ago the lumber industry in Muskegon reached its rumbling, humming climax, and the city got a name it has been loth to give up, "Lumber Queen of the World." So it's no wonder the city thinks this is a good time to celebrate.

Paying no heed to current styles in expositions, Muskegon is making its centennial show thoroughly representative of the region.

Instead of erecting the usual modernistic exhibit halls, the festival officials looked back into state history and brought forth the pine-log architecture of lumber camp days. They erected these frontier-style structures on 54 acres of downtown waterfront, close to Muskegon's $2,000,000 rail, wharf and water terminal, and enclosed them appropriately in a wooden stockade.

Everywhere are decorations suggesting the lively past of this region. Indian drums sit proudly upon birch poles. Ox-yokes and ox-heads, flags and flowers decorate the open spaces. Several hundred spruce trees, planted in masses on the grounds, give the scent as well as the color of frontier days. Surmounting these is a 25-foot statue of the lumberjack's mythical hero, Paul Bunyan. And in this setting are found 100 major exhibits, federal, state, industrial and historical. Hackley Field Stadium, a permanent civic building seating 11,000, is being utilized as a festival building, as is the Mart Exposition auditorium.

The Monitor Exhibit

Among the exhibits is one designed to acquaint exposition visitors with The Christian Science Monitor. A booth of ample size has been equipped as a reading nook, with one table for adults, and a smaller one with little chairs for children. All around are lighted displays of features to be found in the Monitor.

Greeting the visitor upon his entrance is a diorama in which Snubs, Waddles, Tubby and Buddy and other feature page characters appear in three dimensional stature, dramatically spotlighted. In front of the diorama is a lighted grille representing the gates of the Christian Science Publishing House in Boston.

Posters on the walls of the booths tell the story of the Monitor's feature pages. Swinging boards give samples of its advertising. A lighted clock dial, with hands moving, is lettered to call attention to the timeliness of Monitor articles. Issues of the newspaper, including one of the first ones, the Coronation issue and others of special character, are displayed beside the latest issue from the press.

A display of books by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has been arranged on a special table. A case near the front entrance shows the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures opened to references in the current Bible Lesson, and contains also copies of current religious periodicals of the Christian Science Publishing Society.

To bring out the international character of the Monitor, lighted globes and a world map are included in the exhibit.

Some of the Activities

There's nothing static about this exposition. A glance over the committee's list of activities reveals that. Here is their "bill of fare":

World champion wood choppers . . . log-rolling champions of North America . . . Indian Village inhabited by Michigan Indians . . . old-time lumber camp in operation . . . Historical pageants with cast of 900 . . . Trading post . . . National Music Camp Band of Interlochen with Percy Grainger personally conducting . . . The famous Michigan Lumberjacks' Band of Alma (twice winner of the National Folk Music Award) . . . 14 other bands . . . including an old-time circuit band . . . Outdoor Theater . . . Parades . . . Sky writing . . . Floats . . . Holland "Klompen" dancers . . . Night club . . . Mardi gras . . . and Mummers' parade . . . Live oxen . . . ox-carts . . . ancient automobiles . . . horse-drawn street car . . . N. Y. Central R. R. super-engine "999" . . . engine from modern streamlined train . . . belle of the timberland . . . and her attendants . . . king of the lumberjacks . . . Spike Horn Myers, the hermit, and his trained bears . . . fawns and wild life . . . 1200 racing carrier pigeons . . . trout stream stocked with live trout . . . a 15-foot waterfall . . . tan-bark midway . . . U. S. National Forest exhibit . . . old fiddlers' and flapjack eating contest.

So the story goes. The pageant, "The Passing of the Pines," to be given five nights in the last week of the festival, is its climax.

Will Unfold History

In this dramatic presentation, which calls for 900 participants, the history of Muskegon and the Northwest is unfolded. From portraying life in the early lumber camps it goes on to show the decline of the lumbering industry and eventually the rise of the modern industrial and resort city on the embers of the old lumber town.

Miss Alice Prescott, known as an authority on local history, wrote the scenario, but the whole community is helping to bring it to life. Participating in the spectacle are Boy Scouts, the National Guard, fraternal organizations, church societies, business men and school children. The direction is in professional hands.

The festival as a whole is sponsored not only by Muskegon, where 130 civic organizations have joined in its support, but by citizens in other parts of the State. With Gov. Frank Murphy the honorary co-chairman are Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University of Michigan; R. S. Shaw, president, Michigan State College; Grover C. Dillman, president, College of Mining and Technology; Harold Titus and Stewart Edward White, authors.

Arrangements have been made to entertain 500,000 visitors with hotels, lake boats, tourist and private homes providing housing accommodations.

Bank Experts Form International Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A permanent association of banking experts of different countries has been formed here to facilitate exchange of information of importance to bankers.

This is the outcome of a conference just concluded in London among 15 economists from commercial banks in 12 different countries, including Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia.

British Proposals for Spain Adopted as Discussion Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 16—After two short sessions the International Non-Intervention Committee today unanimously accepted the British compromise proposals as a basis of discussion and referred it to a subcommittee which will meet Tuesday for examination in detail. Full agreement, however, is still a long way off.

The British proposals, which were deliberately devoid of detail, leave plenty of room for wide differences of opinion. The biggest gap that appeared so far is in connection with the British suggestion that recognition of belligerent rights should "become effective when the non-intervention committee places on record their opinion that arrangements for withdrawal of foreign nationals are working satisfactorily and this withdrawal has in fact made substantial progress." What precisely do "satisfactorily" and "substantial" mean? The answer is—just what anybody likes to make them mean.

How They Feel

Accordingly France has already shown signs of insisting that belligerent rights should not be granted till the last foreigner has left Spain.

Germany and Italy on the other hand have intimated that belligerence should be recognized as soon as withdrawal of foreigners had been agreed upon and before a single one left the country.

Another tussle is developing over the question of supervisors. Under the British plan, sea control no longer will be carried out from aboard ship—which is foreign territory—but from Spanish ports, in other words from Spanish territory. France has therefore raised the objections that it is illogical for land control to be exercised on the French side of the frontier. To be on all fours with sea control it should be carried on upon the Spanish side, the French argue.

National Sovereignty

Though seemingly a mere academic point, it involves certain questions of national sovereignty on which the French are not the only nation to be somewhat touchy. The French do not want to be the only big power with foreign supervisors on its national soil.

In view of the existence of such extremely controversial points, experienced observers do not anticipate early decisions. Moreover, apart from the question whether the plan will be accepted by Loyalists and Insurgents, it is too early to decide whether it is being approached from a destructive or a constructive angle by the Non-Intervention Committee itself. If any state still wants—in the words of Major Clement R. Attlee, British labor leader, during yesterday's debate in the Commons, "a convenient screen behind which they can intervene," they can easily pick the British plan to pieces.

So far the only big power which has shown some slight inclination to take this line is the Soviet. Others may be going to do so later, but if so they are still keeping this card up the sleeve.

Meanwhile the Commons debate yesterday is regarded as having strengthened the British Government's hand in pursuing its present policy. Opposition liberals ranged themselves behind Foreign Minister Eden and Major Attlee's decision not to press for a division is taken as a sign that he could not have led the whole labor flock into a lobby against the government.

Indiana Mine Blast Under Investigation

SULLIVAN, Ind., July 16 (AP)—State and federal investigators groped today through a fog of gloom enveloping this community for an explanation of a sudden underground gas explosion which cost the lives of 20 coal miners. Nine other miners were injured.

One hundred seventy-four miners escaped the force of the explosion yesterday. Many of the survivors were summoned to a formal inquest ordered by Coroner Cecil B. Taylor.

Representatives of the Federal Bureau of Mines, the State Bureau of Mines and Mining and the Indiana Coal Operators Association joined in an investigation of the disaster, one of the worst in Indiana's mining history.

C. W. Templeton, a part owner of the mine, expressed belief there were two explosions. He said he believd thy wre caused by gas pockets set off by a miner's open carbide lamp, and criticized the United Mine Workers for opposing the use of electric lamps. Miners oppose electric "bug lights" because, they say, the lamps are too heavy and acid from the batteries damages their clothing.

'Scottsboro' Conviction

DECATUR, Ala., July 16 (AP)—Clarence Norris, Negro, was convicted yesterday for the third time of assault in the Scottsboro case by a jury which recommended capital punishment. It was the second conviction returned in the retrials of nine Negroes accused of assaulting two white women. Another appeal to the United States Supreme Court will be taken.

ON CAPE MAY'S BEACH FRONT

Cool, home like, overlooking beach and Boardwalk. Spec July rates. Bathing facilities. Elevators. Owner-Mgt.

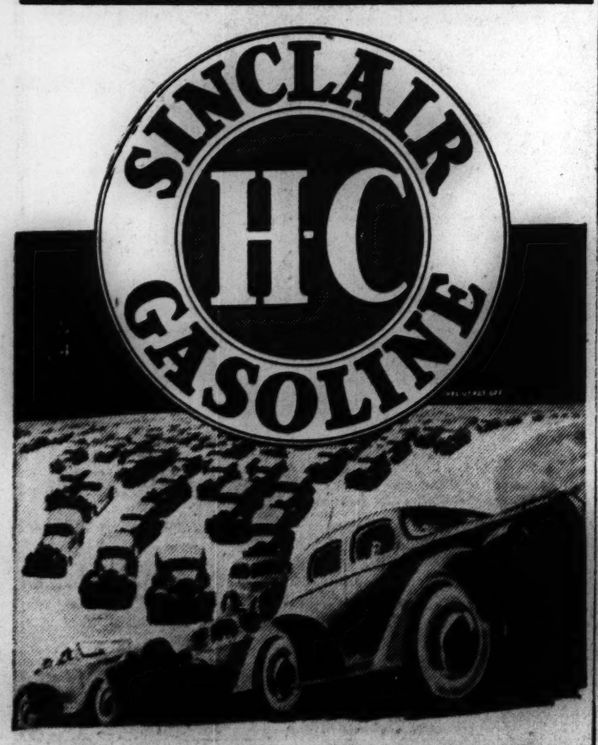
$20 weekly up with meals. Beds equipped with innerspring mattresses. Free parking and bathing lockers.

COLONIAL-STAR VILLA

a glorious holiday spent amidst the distinctive and restful atmosphere of this seashore resort famous for deep sea fishing. Ideal for bathing and boating. Write T. Lee Lemmon, City Clerk, for booklet.

COOL CAPE MAY NEW JERSEY

SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE



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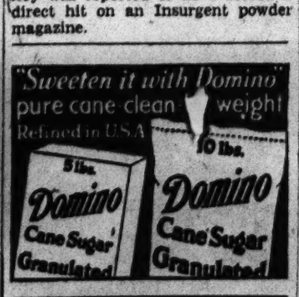
1,500,000 CARS!

"Sweeten it with Domino" pure cane clean weight Refined in U.S.A.



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Enjoy the modern luxury of XVIth Century-style *Chateau Frontenac* as you fill unforgettable hours in exploring the quaint *Lower Town* in a high wheeled *calèche* and French *cocher* . . . Peek into interiors of 300-year-old houses—shop for *habitant* homespuns, linens and rugs. See the ancient citadel, *Notre Dame des Victoires, Breakneck Stairs, Sous le Cap*, the cannon-studded city ramparts. Journey to the far famed shrine of *Ste. Anne de Beaupré*, to *Montmorency Falls*, 100 feet higher than Niagara . . . then back to the baronial splendor of the *Chateau*, with its gracious living, unexcelled cuisine—and its gay evenings of music, dancing and other smart diversions to round out these most memorable days.

Chateau Frontenac Rates—European Plan. Meals, table d'hôte or a la carte. Single Room with bath—$5.00 up; Double Room $9.00 up.

See your Travel Agent; or Canadian Pacific, 344 Madison Ave., New York; or write Chateau Frontenac.

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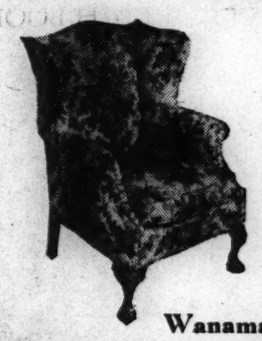

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Prices do not change... for instance

This WING CHAIR

year 'round low price $49.75

A large, graceful armchair, adapted from an old Colonial model with wide, sloping wings and finely carved ball and claw feet . . . an impressive, beautiful, comfortable chair, made to Wanamaker specifications for quality and value! Upholstered in delightfully fresh floral patterned lines, with brass nail head trim.

The price is amazingly low for a chair of this size, quality and construction; but the best part of it is, that the price will *remain* low as long as a single chair of this huge group remains in our stocks! No marking up and down at Wanamaker's! That is why we say...WHY WAIT, when you can buy *right now* just the furniture you need and want at the same low prices they'll be later on!

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Wanamaker's Budget Payment Plan

is available on all purchases of $50 or more, by paying only 10% down, plus a small carrying charge, the balance in monthly payments. And we will deliver major merchandise as far as 150 miles from the store . . . no charge for this service.

John Wanamaker PHILADELPHIA

Tips, Tippers and Tippees Closely Allied With Travel

Monitor Travelialks
By M. Le Tour

Long years of trying to make the best of a complicated business have taught me a few things about this matter of tipping. In some parts of the world tipping is the source of revenue on which many workers depend. And there are times when it gives one the opportunity to express tangible appreciation of a special service.

I remember particularly the time when, at a quaint old inn in the cathedral town of Salisbury in the south of England, I rang for the maid, a cheerful, soft-spoken country girl, and asked her to bring me a glass of cold milk to drink in front of the fire in my room. When she brought it I tipped her a few pence more than the sixpence which was her normal due. Her pleased surprise was quite out of proportion to the money. I drank the milk with more than usual satisfaction.

* * *

Being an American, and therefore accustomed to considering a dime the barest minimum of a tip, I naturally looked upon the English sixpence as the thing to use in that country. But one day I learned differently. It was when I had been shown through the bell tower at Windsor Castle, in company with about 20 other sight-seers, most of them English. The guide, a white-haired old soldier, very proud of his job, had taken us down into dungeons and up ladders into the belfry, and had ended up by standing, in the immemorial manner of guides, at the doorway through which we must pass to get out, his hand conveniently cupped before him. I dug for the usual sixpence, and as I dropped it into his hand I glanced down and saw that it fell on a little heap, not of sixpences, but of pennies. After that, I looked on the lowly copper penny worth two cents in American money with more respect. But pennies don't travel singly. Threepence or fourpence is almost an irreducible minimum.

I mention this as an illustration of what you will find to be true in many other European countries, namely, that a small tip is all that is expected, probably because these "bits and pieces" of money, in combination with the European servant's native thriftiness, have a value which we are too likely to overlook.

* * *

Actually, I always found the English servant's attitude toward one's tips most enchanting. Although he expects a tip just as definitely as his fellow elsewhere, he somehow contrives by a deep inner courtesy to give you the impression that your tip is doubly welcome because you and he both know that the service would have been as excellent without it. Even on railway platforms a modest tip would invariably secure for one an eager, "Yes, sir; thank you, sir," and one's heaviest luggage be pushed and pulled into compartments with a gusto unequaled anywhere else in the world.

But if you carry your good nature along with you and hold it with a firm hand, tipping can be amusing instead of annoying. One such occasion happened to me in Paris. In Paris, by the way, the railway porter is in the business for a livelihood and he never allows one to forget it. The more the merrier, is his motto. And while he may battle tooth and nail for what he considers a fair amount, I really believe he does it without the slightest ill-will.

* * *

However—to get back to my story—I was leaving France, and calculated roughly the amount of French money I should need before the train crossed into Germany. But I missed out on my usual custom of providing myself with adequate "change." I was down to a single twenty-franc piece. That was in the days before devaluation when 20 francs was 20 francs! The moment was confusing—as train departures usually are with me—and I handed the silver piece to a friend to give to the porter, expecting that of course, without my saying anything about it he would give him half of it and make him return the change. But he, just as rushed and confused as I was myself, gave him the coin without glancing to see what it was, and before I knew it, the porter was out of the carriage.

Just as his blue denim-covered back was disappearing around a corner, I realized what had happened. Consternation reigned. But the friend was a Frenchman, and without more ado he was out of the train and after the porter. He came back triumphantly with the change, and reported the porter as stoutly declaring that many wealthy men tipped him twice as much and he had certainly not thought this 20 francs was anything to be surprised about!

* * *

On her first trip to the French capital, a friend of mine was unwise enough to believe what so many people told her—that the American in Paris is practically bound to be cheated out of all his spare change, and that she must beware of that pirate, the French taxi-driver, who would over-charge her if he thought he could get away with it. She found that to be quite untrue. To be sure, I don't think that if one made the mistake of unwittingly giving the chauffeur of a Paris taxi too much money, he would always go out of his way to enlighten one.

But on the first taxi ride she and a friend took in Paris she was determined to watch the meter and figure out the tip to the last centime. By the time she drew up before the shop which was her destination, she had worked everything out and was prepared with the exact change, which she handed nonchalantly to the driver. He immediately flew into a rage, dramatically thrust the entire sum back, and exploded in French—which she understood but poorly—that she hadn't paid him enough. She quite felt that she was being "had," as the English say. Nevertheless, she handed him what he asked for and immediately he quieted down.

I figured out for her later that the taxi-driver was quite right, because he had had two passengers instead of one, in which case the fare as well as the tip legitimately mounts. She hadn't thought to take that fact into consideration, because in the United States, while taxi fares are tremendously higher, one usually can pack in as many people as the cab will hold at no extra charge.

* * *

I do enjoy the luxury, though, of the 10 per cent tip automatically included in the bill for one's meals or hotel rooms in Europe. Then you know that all those little chambermaids who have turned down your bed so hospitably each night and those green-baize-aproned porters, who always seemed so over-burdened with your luggage, will be taken care of. All one has to do is to pay the last amount in the right-hand column. But remember that this percentage doesn't include either the hall porter who has brushed your shoes or the doorman who hails your cab.

When traveling in steamers the general custom is to tip at the end of the voyage rather than handing out small amounts for each individual service rendered en route. But this does not apply to the shore porters who are not members of the ship's crew. On the pier, the porter who arranges to put bags and trunks aboard usually expects $1 for a normal amount of baggage. In some ships, a shore-porter may appear in your cabin, expecting a smaller tip for handling the baggage on board. Sometimes he may be in uniform which makes it hard to distinguish him from the ship's regular steward. But I usually solve the puzzle by asking the simple question: "Do you sail?"

The amount tipped at the end of a voyage depends roughly on the cost of the passage. If one is traveling first class and the passage is $180, then the amount allowed for tipping should be about 10 per cent or $18. For example, I would reserve $5 for the dining-room steward; $5 for the bedroom steward; $2 for the deck steward; and $1 for the bath steward, leaving $3 for incidentals.

Tipping for passengers traveling tourist rates amounts to about one half of that of the passenger going first class.

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Smart Fashions

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4 pairs for $1

Sturdy linen reinforced toe and heel. Lastex holds the top up. 17 gay new Summer colors. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Children's sizes 7 to 8.

Street Floor.

Tips of Tourists Drop Here and There

Staff Photographer; Galloway; European; Nesmith

Services Rendered in Various Lines of Travel

Top Row: At Left—A Taxicab Driver Is Willing to Accept a Few Cents Above His Fee. At Right—Restaurant Service as Typified at Hotel George V, Paris. Second Row—Giving the Passengers a Lift on the Train From Deauville, France. Meets Passenger Boats at Calais. Lower Left—Making the Steamship Passengers a Bit More Comfortable. Lower Right—Loading Luggage Aboard Boat

A. F. of L. Claims Membership Gain Since CIO Drive

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: Frank Morrison, secretary, said today that the American Federation of Labor's membership had increased 652,000 since John L. Lewis' 10 C. I. O. unions were suspended last September.

The federation's membership, Mr. Morrison said, has reached 3,091,000. The increase compared with a loss of about 900,000 members when the Lewis unions were suspended for "insurrection."

Detroit: The state-wide Michigan strike tying up a disputed number of between 3000 and 8000 trucks continued today, with both sides looking to Gov. Frank Murphy for a solution.

Operators of truck lines doing business entirely within Michigan assembled in Lansing today, and it was indicated the Governor would be asked to intervene. A temporary settlement affecting the six trucking firms operating from Port Huron, Mich., was announced last night.

John Heath, chairman of the carriers' negotiating committee, said it was "utterly impossible for the carriers to grant the wage increases asked by the men and continue in operation." Some observers saw in this statement the implication that a rate increase, sought for some time from the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, may be viewed by both sides as the key to the controversy.

Washington—Wage negotiations between the railroads and 14 representatives of non-operating unions collapsed and the National Mediation Board stepped in immediately.

The board called representatives of both the unions and the carriers to meet with it today. Separate conferences with each side are to be held later. Both groups have ordered a strike vote, but a federal law prohibits a strike before federal mediatory efforts have been exhausted. There has been no major railroad strike since 1922, when the shopmen went out in protest against a wage cut.

Edgewater, N. J.—The Committee for Industrial Organization began its campaign to organize the 3700 workers of the Ford Motor Company assembly plant on the eve of what company officials termed the annual summer shutdown.

Detroit—Circuit Judge Arthur Webster pronounced suspended sentences on 118 sit-down strikers whose ejection from the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company's plant here April 14 ended in a riot. The contempt charges were based on their violation of an injunction ordering them to evacuate.

The company never reopened its plant after the strike. Two organizers of the United Automobile Workers of America, which called the strike, were fined $250 each and sentenced to 30 days in jail at the time of the contempt trial April 29.

Pittsburgh—The national convention of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers withdrew a resolution barring all reporters not paid-up members of the American Newspaper Guild.

The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, a Hearst paper, the Post-Gazette, a Paul Block paper, and the Pittsburgh Press, a Scrips-Howard paper, withdrew their reporters because of the union stand.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Noel Beddow, Regional Steel Workers Organising Committee director, and L. J. Smith, United States Department of Labor conciliator, reported they were forced to leave Cleveland, Tenn., by "12 or 15 men." Mr. Beddow said he and Mr. Smith were in the office of the Brown Stove Works when the men entered and ordered them "to load up and get going." Officials of the Brown Stove Company promised they would "lend every aid" to investigation of the expulsion.

"This company and its officials regret very much what happened," it was declared. "Our relations with these two men have always been very pleasant, and we had invited them to our plant to effect a final settlement of the recent strike.

SALE OF

Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas

NOW ON!

Ware Pratt Co.

Main St. at Pearl, Worcester

Fatal Riot Inquest

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Testimony that police fired without provocation in the Memorial Day steel strike riot in which 10 men were killed was studied today by a coroner's jury seeking to fix responsibility for the fatalities.

The testimony was given at an inquest yesterday by Jeremiah Ingersoll, who said he was graduated from Amherst College in 1933, organizer for the steel workers organizing committee in 1937 after resigning as a laborer in the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

Ingersoll testified he saw police fire from close range at the crowd of strikers and sympathizers which surged across the South Chicago prairie toward the Republic Steel Corporation's plant. He said the crowd was intent only upon strengthening a picket line.

"Did the police fire without provocation?" asked Coroner Frank Walsh.

"Yes," replied Ingersoll.

Previously two police lieutenants had testified the first shot was fired from the strikers' ranks and that the police detail was showered with a barrage of stones.

The witness said the police continued to fire after the demonstrators had retreated 200 yards. He declared strikers did not resist police attempts to drive them back.

"One policeman drew his gun, took aim at an isolated group of the retreating marchers and fired twice just as though he was singling out an individual striker," said Ingersoll. "He did not fire into the air or at the ground. He fired right at them like he desired to get one particular man."

Clubs, iron pipes and other weapons which police said were picked up on the battle field were shown to the jury after Patrolman Frank J. Barry gave his version of the riot.

Barry, who said he did not participate in the clash, related he saw an officer felled by a brick tossed from the crowd. Policemen, he said, were covering their faces to protect themselves when he heard two shots from the rear of the crowd.

"Then," he said, "the police began to fire and their first shots were fired in the air."

A strike leader described the pickets' attack along military lines. He said it was planned to "establish a strong picket line" at Republic Steel Corporation's Grand Crossing plant.

Louis Selinek admitted the strike strategists had planned, at a closed session the day before the riot, "to use camouflaged picket banners as clubs to break through the (police) lines." He denied, however, that the pickets carried guns, and asserted that Joe Weber and other organizers had looked through the crowd to ascertain that they had no guns.

Selinek's statement said nearly a dozen organizers were at the strategy meeting. Each was to appoint five captains, who in turn would direct a group of pickets in the march on police, he testified.

Former Ford Workers Testify

DETROIT, July 16 (AP)—John Schipper charged at a National Labor Relations Board hearing yesterday that he was discharged by the Ford Motor Company because of his membership in the United Automobile Workers' union, three days after the United States Supreme Court declared the Wagner Act constitutional.

He was dismissed, he testified, 15 minutes after he showed his foreman a newspaper account of a statement by Henry Ford, "in which he said he had nothing against union activities, and his employees could do as they wished about joining them."

Schipper said he told Roy Meyers, the foreman, to read it, and he "just looked at me and gave me a silly grin."

Fifteen minutes later, he continued, he was sent to the superintendent's desk and was informed he was dismissed. Schipper said that when he told them he wouldn't sign his pay slip until he learned the reason for his discharge, a Ford service man named "Pat" replied:

"I said I knew why I was being fired," Schipper related to the NLRB trial examiner, "and they asked me why. I said I was being fired because I belonged to the union."

Fred Nygard, former crane operator in the Ford steel mill, testified at the NLRB hearing that on April 21, two days after he joined the U. A. W., two union application cards fell out of his cap, and he was informed a clerk had picked up one and given it to the shift foreman.

The next day he worked, Nygard continued, the foreman ordered him off the crane and told him, "I guess you don't want to work here." He was given no other reason for his discharge, he testified.

Another witness told the board that he was dismissed by the Ford Motor Company after he had obtained a half dozen members for the United Automobile Workers of America.

George B. Zubick said he had been employed in the body plant and refused to sign an anti-union paper headed "A vote of confidence."

He said he collected a union initiation fee from Joseph Guttierez the day before Guttierez was discharged. He added that Guttierez also had refused to sign the Ford "loyalty" pledge.

Some Say C. I. O. Wanes; Union Heads Say No

(Continued from Page 1)

came out in questioning of steel workers as to why they had returned to their jobs. The place was the local steel plant of Republic Steel Corporation. No company influence whatever entered into the inquiry, nor was any company man a third party to the talks.

The survey was made simply to find out why men had gone back to work, despite the strike, after the plant reopened last week. The C. I. O. angle developed unexpectedly from comments on the C. I. O. volunteered by one-time members. A decline in membership incidentally is admitted at the strikers' headquarters maintained near the plant, but set at the most at no more than 200.

Many Were C. I. O. Men

It is evident from what former C. I. O. men said that a wave of enthusiasm for the C. I. O. ran through the plant a few months ago. The tide swept in highly-paid skilled men along with common laborers, old-timers with 15 or 20 years in the mills as well as newcomers, Americans and foreign-born alike.

Nearly half the men interviewed in the canvass on return to work said they had belonged to the C. I. O. If some of the others did not think of mentioning their connection, if they had one, or else concealed it, the C. I. O. percentage actually was higher.

Causes of the wave, as explained by participants, were principally the signing with the C. I. O. by the United States Steel Corporation; the election the C. I. O. won in the Jones & Laughlin Company, an important independent, and the furore over the C. I. O. in the press.

Today the ebb-tide for the C. I. O. has set in within strike-touched "little steel," according to disavowals and criticisms of the C. I. O. heard among former members.

How far the ebb will take the C. I. O. is disputed. Strike headquarters continues to picket and to feed strikers, and has freshly pasted this placard on its windows: "The Strike Will Be Won—Carry On."

On the other hand, a veteran of the mills, who has regretfully gone back to work and is still with the C. I. O. at heart, feels the C. I. O. will never be able again to line up the men in steel, and that it is through.

Causes why steel workers quit the C. I. O. or who became discontented with it, as voiced in confidence to an independent inquirer, include:

Rather Hazy About Strike

The rank and file of members were not well posted on the strike. Did not know there was going to be one and, if given a chance to express themselves, would not have voted for it.

Poor tactics used in calling the strike on the inadequate issue of obtaining a contract.

Communist influence in the C. I. O.

John L. Lewis bit off too much.

Men forced into the C. I. O. by threats, disagreeable conduct of associates who belonged, etc., or lured in by exaggerated promises; and when the current turned the other way, they readily dropped out.

C. I. O. methods did not appeal to some who otherwise believed in trade unionism.

Frequent stoppages of work and unrest in automobile companies with which the C. I. O. had contracts discouraged others who wanted to work steadily on their steel jobs without turmoil.

Just what was said of the C. I. O. by men who either had left it or who, in some cases, were still members, as they stood this week at their old places in the Republic plant, may be seen from the following direct quotations:

Statement No. 1—I was a C. I. O. man. I came back for lack of money. If the C. I. O. had shown a little better thought for us workers and hadn't pulled the strike for the signing of a contract—if they had gone out for a little more money—we might have had something. As it was, we had nothing to win if we did win the strike. Now we haven't a thing and have lost six weeks. They didn't show very good tactics at all. I don't think there was over 5 per cent of the men in this plant that wanted to go out. When they called the strike, I came back. I decided the C. I. O. was working for its leaders and not for us workers. I belonged to the C. I. O. and I believe in labor organization, but I think that before a strike is called they ought to take a vote of the men.

Statement No. 2: I guess I am back because everyone knew it was no use staying out any longer and so came back to work. They tried to put a union in here once before and failed. I was a C. I. O. Half the men didn't know there was going to be a strike. I didn't know it until I came down and saw all the men. If they had taken a strike vote, the men would never have voted for it.

Statement No. 3: I was out of money. A steel man is broke two days after he is out of work. I'd like to see the C. I. O. win, as far as that goes, but when the men began to go back to work down east (in Pennsylvania and Youngstown), then I commenced to ask where do we win here? Everybody has to stay out to win. The plants in Cleveland were the most completely down. This settles the C. I. O. in the steel plants. I don't think it will get another man in the mills. I think Lewis' just bit off too much, and so does everybody else here.

Statement No. 4: The communist attitude of the C. I. O. brought me back as much as anything. I belonged to the C. I. O. but I quit.

Statement No. 5: I came back because I think the C. I. O. is wrong, and I'm down here to bust them up. I believe in union organization and was once a member of a railroad union, but I don't believe in the way the C. I. O. conducts things. I think the C. I. O. is going to ruin the country if they let it go along. I belonged to the C. I. O. but I was forced in. I was threatened, so I joined them for one month, then I dropped out.

Statement No. 6—I did belong to the C. I. O. but I was in need and I couldn't lose my job. You know a job is hard to get now.

Statement No. 7: I needed a job more than anything else. I was just getting my nose above water from the depression when the thing was pulled off. I thought the C. I. O. was going to be one of the best things that could happen, but when I saw what the C. I. O.'s were doing in the automobile factories in Detroit, stopping work so much, I figured I wasn't going to be pulled off my job every two weeks. That raw stuff changed me altogether.

Statement No. 8: I was tired of laying around with no money. I was a C. I. O. I figured we were licked.

Statement No. 9: I came back because I was getting hungry. I was a C. I. O. for a month.

Statement No. 10: Necessity brought me back. I've got to have something to live on. I didn't even know there was a strike. A committee came over to my house and told me I had to do picket duty. So I did four days. When I found I didn't have to, I quit.

Statement No. 11: I've worked in this plant for 15 years straight. When the C. I. O. came I signed up with it along with others. What influenced me, I think, was the United States Steel Corporation had signed, the C. I. O. had just won its election in the Jones & Laughlin plant, and the papers were full of C. I. O. To my sorrow I gave the C. I. O. $2 dues for April and May. They didn't give us a chance to vote on the strike. After seven years of depression we have all gotten behind a few hundred dollars and wanted to work. We were all satisfied with conditions here. I think the company deserves credit for standing out against the C. I. O. In the six weeks I was out I lost over $400. Will I have a chance to make a nickel of that up? That's something that burns you up.

Statement No. 12: A lot were scared into joining. I joined to have peaceable working.

Statement No. 13: We didn't believe in the C. I. O. in the first place. We figured it was more or less of a communist outfit. While a good many of us were forced to join, we didn't think much of the C. I. O. A lot was threatened if they didn't join. We didn't want the strike, and formed our own organization and got enough of the men to come back to work.

C. I. O. Spokesmen Reply

To such disfavoring remarks on the C. I. O., strike headquarters, just a short way from the plant, where women bustle about at mealtime serving strikers, and where men congregate all day, makes sharp reply. Spokesmen declare:

That the strike is going well.

That the C. I. O. is holding the great majority of its men.

That the force inside the plant is a skeleton outfit.

That important departments of the works are so short handed that they cannot get out a decent production or have not been able to reopen at all.

Specifically answering criticisms of former C. I. O. men, E. J. Kohr, before the strike an inspection supervisor in the plant, and now chairman of the publicity committee of the two steel workers' union lodges there, said:

"For months, the strike was known to be coming, and to be coming in the spring. This was not official, but any one who followed the trend of labor could see it coming. So all the men working in the Corrigan-McKinney plant knew pretty well that the situation was coming quickly to a head.

"The lodge officers in a national conference voted the strike by authority of the power given them to do so by the members of their lodges. The strike was not called by the C. I. O. leaders."

An Organizer's Side of Story

To this, Alex Balint, C. I. O. organizer for the Corrigan-McKinney plant, added:

"The two lodges in the plant began holding meetings, two a week, a month before the strike. At each meeting the men voted authority to Philip Murray, national chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, to call the strike.

"The night we struck we held a meeting of the mill workers. We had about 800 there. The strike had been ordered that afternoon, and this meeting ratified unanimously the strike call.

"All the employees knew there was going to be a strike, even the few who didn't want to strike.

"Three thousand men are still on strike at this mill. We had most of the workers with us before the strike, and have been able to hold nearly all.

"The strike is by no means lost. The strike is just as healthy as it was in the beginning. So many men are out that the company is not even trying to operate some parts of the plant. Production is seriously cut down."

Taking up the issue of the contract, Mr. Kohr resumed:

"The contract we are fighting for is the recognition of the union. It is certain that if the company would refuse even the recognition of the union, it would refuse any demands we made on it dealing with working conditions or wages. We knew from past experience that the company had used every means possible to keep the men from joining an outside union, and that it had discharged any representatives in its employee representation plan who made too vigorous demands in behalf of the workers.

"Relative to communism, any man who says the C. I. O. is communistic is badly misinformed. Communism is just a smoke-screen that has been thrown out by industrialists to cover up the true issues of the strike."

As to Threats

As to threats being employed to force men into the C. I. O. organization, Mr. Kohr commented:

"For myself, no one asked me to join. I just went in. Naturally if a man joins he wants his buddy to join too, and talks to him.

"If there were threats in any case, these were individual and not union threats coming from organizers for the union. To make threats was not union policy, any more than to commit the acts of vandalism that have occurred. The union has given strict orders that such things be no done."

Mr. Kohr added that the stoppages of work in Michigan automobile plants where the C. I. O. has agreements were in no sense an index of what might be expected in the steel industry.

Contesting the company's claim of 2700 men at work in the Corrigan-McKinney division of Republic Steel, Mr. Kohr declared the union estimate was but 1200 that is 1500 less. To this group he credited many foremen and strikebreakers. He and Mr. Balint insisted that not more than 700 of the original workers had gone back.

"Far from being finished, and out in steel," concluded Mr. Balint, "the C. I. O. is just beginning in steel."

Meantime the plant is increasing its production.

'Back to Work' Wins Support at Parley

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., July 16 (AP)—Men gathered yesterday from college halls, churches and business offices in 70 cities to support the "back to work" movement.

Gustavus W. Dyer, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University, told a national citizens committee conference that "our government has broken down" in the course of the labor struggle, one of whose offshoots was the strike at the vast Cambria works of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

While thick clouds of smoke poured from the stacks of the steel mill, the company announced that operations were normal. Dr. Dyer addressed 170 delegates at the meeting sponsored by the Johnstown citizens' committee.

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Court Fight Is to Be Kept Up, Declares President in Letter

(Continued from Page 1)

to President Roosevelt, created a sensation.

In effect it reads: Senator Van Nuys out of the New Deal Party, on the basis largely of his court fight record.

Conservative Democrats are rallying to his support. If such treatment is accorded Senator Van Nuys, they argue, then no conservative Democrat is safe from New Deal wrath. To some, the long-predicted purge of Democrat conservatives by liberals is seen in the announcement, and the start of the battle for party supremacy in 1940.

Clears the Atmosphere

Mr. Roosevelt's letter, setting forth the objectives of the court program as he sees them at this stage of the fight, is in striking contrast in length and substance to the original document of Feb. 5 announcing the proposal.

Once more Mr. Roosevelt ignores, save by indirection, the chief argument advanced against his plan, that it "packs" the Supreme Court and tends to make the judiciary subservient to the Executive and legislative.

But the new statement has come a long way in getting down to realities in the court fight and in expressing the goal of the New Deal, which was obscured or hidden in a mass of verbiage in the original which ran to 3500 words, besides a statement from the Attorney General of equal length.

Mr. Roosevelt now puts his plea pithily for a "systematic addition of younger judges" to all federal courts where judges beyond retirement age are remaining on the bench. The two objectives, he says, are:

1. "Helping the older judges give a maximum of justice in a minimum of time.

2. "Keeping the social viewpoint of the courts abreast of changing conditions."

It was this second proposal which was merely hinted at in the wordy Feb. 5 message. It has now emerged to equal prominence with initial intention, which was made the keystone of the original explanation.

Where Statements Differ

The Feb. 5 message declared flatly that the present "personnel of the federal judiciary is insufficient"; it charged court "congestion," and cited the problem of "aged and infirm judges." If these contentions are still made by the President they do not figure in his latest statement.

In his message to Senator Barkley, however, Mr. Roosevelt makes assumptions which are likely to be just as vigorously challenged.

There is the flat statement, for example, that when he made his original proposal for court reform the "overwhelming majority of the people of the country" as well as the overwhelming majority of the Congress were "in accord."

It is just this which court plan opponents most deny.

The evidence of the protest mail received by Congress in record-breaking abundance (for whatever such evidence is worth) refuted this contention. Editorial comment was also almost uniformly against the plan, though here Mr. Roosevelt might argue that he was recently re-elected despite wide newspaper hostility. In any event, Mr. Roosevelt does not disclose the basis of his assertion that the public was back of his court plan.

He does, however, tell why he is unwilling to submit the court plan to constitutional amendment. It would be impossible to obtain the objective "within a reasonable time," he says; and, furthermore, a "determined minority" could block ratification "in at least 13 states for a long period of time."

There is pressing need for the court plan, Mr. Roosevelt adds, as a matter of "national safety."

"The situation of the civilized world," he declares, "has been for several years, at a point of extreme danger."

America should put its house in order, he argues, to meet the people's demand "for economic security and for major social improvements."

Since new deal laws to these ends must pass the Supreme Court, Mr. Roosevelt inferentially implies, without saying it, that he needs a sympathetic judiciary.

In a word the chief difference between the present letter and the original message, is the franker approach to the subject in the new comment and the more realistic acceptance of the big issues involved.

Obsolete Films Are Scanned For Educational Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Enrichment of school curricula in the United States with motion pictures gleaned from the 15,000 obsolete films in the vaults of Hollywood producers is planned today by a committee of educators appointed here through the Hays organization.

Dr. Mark A. May, director of the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University, is to head the project. He will be assisted by seven other educators, according to an announcement by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, of which Will Hays is president.

Proceeding at a speed of 30 pictures a day, sub-committees under the project have already analyzed 1000 one and two-reel films since work began late in May, Dr. May said. Short subjects, travelogues and animated cartoons are the chief classifications to be studied.

Besides Dr. May the committee includes Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; F. H. Baer, superintendent of schools at Bronxville, N. Y.; Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Edmund E. Day, president-elect of Cornell University; Royal B. Farnum, executive vice-president of the Rhode Island School of Design; Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association, and Jay B. Nash, professor of education at New York University.

Not less than 2000 of the films have distinct educational value without important changes, and as many more can be used with only a few changes, it is believed.

Dr. Frank Becomes Editor

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Maurice V. Reynolds, publisher of Rural Progress, a monthly agricultural publication, announced yesterday that Dr. Glenn Frank, for 12 years president of the University of Wisconsin, had become president of Rural Progress, Inc., and editor of the publication. Dr. Frank was formerly in the publishing business. He went to the University of Wisconsin from the position of editor of Century Magazine.

Ham and Eggs Tasty After Hop From Russia

Wide World

Pilot Mikhail Gromoff — Avigator Sergei Danilin — Co-Pilot Andrei Yumosheff

Soviet North Pole Fliers Sit Down to an American Breakfast at the Officers' Mess at March Field, Calif.

President's Letter to Barkley

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the acting majority leader, follows:

July 15, 1937.

My dear Alben:

I am glad you called my attention to certain events of yesterday and today. Lest there be any misunderstanding in regard to judicial reform, please let me clarify the situation.

Since the untimely death of our majority leader, I had hoped with you that at least until his funeral services had been held a decent respect for his memory would have deferred discussion of political and legislative matters.

It is, therefore, with regret that I find that advantage is being taken of what, in all decency, should be a period of mourning.

Because of the situation, however, I am compelled in the public interest, though against every inclination, to write to you. I do this because you are the acting majority leader in the Senate.

Over four years ago it became apparent to the American people and to the leadership of the new administration of the National Government and to the newly elected Congress that grave problems of many kinds called for great reforms. The American people, in an overwhelming majority, recognized the need for bank reform, for agricultural reform, for labor reform, for housing reform and for judicial reform.

I cite the above merely as examples. Other lesser reforms went hand-in-hand with them as national needs. The Congress and the Administration effected during the first four years many of these reforms. The reform of the processes of justice, the need for which was nothing new, was recommended by me on Feb. 5 of this year. The time had come to act.

In my message to Congress I set forth objectives. With these objectives the overwhelming majority of the people of this country were in accord. With these objectives the overwhelming majority of the Congress were in accord.

Proposed tentative legislation was drawn at that time to facilitate discussion of methods in both houses of the Congress throughout the country.

Let me make clear once more the objectives. They constituted improvements in the process of justice in all federal courts, from the lowest to the highest. These improvements included systematic addition of younger judges to all such courts in which there were judges beyond retirement age who had not taken advantage of retirement privileges—for the dual purpose of helping the older judges give a maximum of justice in a minimum of time, and of keeping the social viewpoints of the courts abreast of changing conditions. Those improvements also contemplated adequate machinery for supervision by the Supreme Court of the expeditious dispatch of business by the lower courts, and for getting constitutional questions to the Supreme Court without delay.

Methods Not Sacred

These were the objectives. At no time have I or any member of my administration insisted that the method or methods originally proposed be sacred or final except to point out that action was of immediate necessity and, therefore, that the process of constitutional amendment was an impossibility if the objective was to be attained within a reasonable time. It is, of course, clear that any determined minority group in the nation could, without great difficulty, block ratification by one means or another in at least 13 states for a long period of time.

Objectives can be obtained by constitutional legislation and both the original bill and Senator Robinson's bill were clearly constitutional.

There was the other reason for action by legislation rather than by constitutional amendment. The situation of the civilized world has been, for several years, at a point of extreme danger. This has been caused by three factors—aggression and armament, economic crisis and major social needs.

The United States is happily free from any thought of aggression or armament for aggression, but the people of the United States have called for economic security and for major social improvements. National safety demands them.

Agreed to Change Form

About a month ago Senator Robinson advised me that some new form or forms of method were called for if the objectives of judicial reform were to be attained. I told him that in my judgment the bill he proposed would be a satisfactory method of attaining such objectives.

I told him further what I have told to all others who have asked my opinion—that on the Congress of the United States falls the primary responsibility for the adoption of methods, but that on the President falls the responsibility of recommending objectives. This is in accordance with the Constitution.

To abandon any reform of the judicial processes at this session of the Congress means an abandonment of the objectives.

An abandonment of judicial reform, including, of course, all the federal courts, because of the inability of a majority of senators or a majority of representatives to agree on method and reach a vote, places the responsibility squarely on the Congress of the United States.

May I, therefore, tell you very simply once more that the objectives of the President, and, I believe of the great majority of our citizens, remain the same, and that I believe that it is the duty of the Congress, and especially of the members of the majority party in the Senate and the House of Representatives, to pass legislation at this session to carry out the objectives.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Earhart Search Continued By Lexington's Airplanes

HONOLULU, July 15 (AP)—Faces smeared with grease against the blazing tropic sun, aviators of the navy aircraft carrier Lexington took off again today in their search for Amelia Earhart and Frederick J. Noonan. Forty-two fighting planes searched the waters along the international dateline yesterday in the second day of their flight without finding a trace of the missing craft.

All but three of the Lexington's 63 planes were thrown into the hunt when the aircraft carrier first joined the search, now ending its second week. Subsequently the number was reduced to permit overworked mechanics to overhaul the machines and keep them in perfect shape.

Trans-Polar Hop By Passenger Ship Is Forecast Next

LOS ANGELES, July 16 (AP)—Los Angeles, now just around the skyway corner from Moscow, showered civic honors today on Russia's long-distance birdmen.

The office of Mayor Frank Shaw was tidied up as the scene of an official welcome this afternoon for the trio of aviators whose non-stop flight across the North Pole from Moscow to San Jacinto, Calif., is a world record—6262 miles.

New events were added hourly to the list of ceremonious tributes to pilot Mikhail Gromoff, co-pilot Andrei Yumosheff and Avigator Sergei Danilin.

Stanley Shumovsky, Soviet aviation representative, said he understood the next trans-polar hop would be in a passenger-type plane and with an Alaskan refueling.

En route here, A. Vartanian, flight co-ordinator for the Russian Government, told newsmen at Portland, Ore., that still another aerial project might be "around the world by the North and South Pole."

A jubilant crowd of 3000 was at the station as the fliers arrived here last night. Voices were raised in "The Internationale." Fists clenched in familiar communist salutes.

Besieged by autograph hunters and invitations to charity shows, film studios and even a rodeo, the trio made room on their program for a banquet by southern California aircraft manufacturers tonight.

Constantine A. Oumansky, Soviet charge d'affaires, left Washington by airliner yesterday to meet the fliers here and accompany them east.

Massachusetts Flag To Fly at Azalea Garden in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALATKA, Fla., July 16—Bay State visitors to the Ravine Gardens here will feel quite at home for they will find the official banner of their Commonwealth waving in the "Court of States." The Massachusetts state flag arrived here recently as an Independence Day gift of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

The court where the Massachusetts state flag will fly is at the entrance to the Ravine Gardens, one of Florida's greatest floral attractions where grow some of the world's largest single collection of azaleas—more than 105,000 individual plants.

A section in the "Court of States" is set aside for each of the 48 states of the United States over which the official banner of that state is flown from a lofty staff. When the collection of state flags is completed it is said it will be the only one of its kind in existence.

The staffs from which the banners fly project from a series of rock-columns which surround the court where are formal plantings of more than 5000 azaleas and a various collection of other unique sub-tropical plants.

Governor Hurley has been invited to present the flag next winter when the plot over which it will fly in the future will be officially dedicated. A "Massachusetts Day" will be celebrated at that time with all natives of the Bay State invited guests.

The gardens, which are municipally owned, are open to the public from Dec. 1 to April 15.

Foes of Court Bill Appeal for Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Intensifying its fight on the Roosevelt Supreme Court reorganization bill, the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government today had sent 200 telegrams of appeal for funds to aid its drive. The messages were sent over the signature of Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher and chairman of the committee, and Sumner Gerard, treasurer.

"Immediate vote on court packing bill would be dangerously close, and our committee is asked quickly to renew aggressive nation-wide drive to assure defeat," the telegraphed appeal states. "Also requested to supply funds to distribute Senators' speeches to their constituents to offset reprisals by the Farley machine.

"If court battle is lost, next move will be to jam through pending bills setting up one-man rule over industry, agriculture and labor. Our fight will build opposition to these other dictatorial measures."

The committee, which declares it is organized "to reach immediately 1,000,000 key individuals," also reported United States Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York as "wavering" in his support of the Administration measure, and asked all those receiving messages to focus on him by wire or mail.

Station WCAZ Is Serving Large Area in Illinois

With Monitor Newscasters

CARTHAGE, Ill.—Station WCAZ here belongs to the pioneering group of "early twenties" stations having begun operation as 9WQ in 1921. Bob Compton, owner and manager of WCAZ, which is incorporated as the Superior Broadcasting Service, Inc., built the station and is still in active charge.

The station has modernized, however, and sends out its programs from studios located on the second floor of the Marine Trust Building in downtown Carthage. These are carried out to the transmitting location situated on the edge of Carthage and are launched on the air by a 229-foot directional antenna mast.

With this equipment and operating in the daytime only, WCAZ claims a range of about 100 miles. There are said to be about 75,000 sets in its service area.

WCAZ's program policy is directed toward making the station a "home" station. This is literal, for WCAZ extends invitations to its listening audience to come up to the studio and participate in its programs. Time is also extended to service clubs, organizations, schools, the Boy Scouts, charities and other public units.

Each day at 1:30 p. m. WCAZ presents from its Carthage College studios a half-hour program of talent from the college. Radiocasting is thus a portion of the regular curriculum of Carthage College. The college band, orchestra, glee club, choral society and instrumentalists take part in the program daily.

The radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" have been transmitted over WCAZ ever since their inception in 1933. They are heard daily at 2:30 p. m. and are read by William Traylor, WCAZ announcer and University of Iowa graduate. He is said to have a large and loyal following over the air.

WCAZ radiocasts on a frequency of 1070 kilocycles.

This is article number 101 in the series. The next will appear on July 19.

Nearly 100 Per Cent Employed, The Report of One College Class

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

APPLETON, Wis., July 16—Ninety-five per cent of the men graduating from Lawrence College here this summer either have clinched jobs for themselves or have decided to pursue graduate courses. The others are thought to have found jobs also.

This cheerful record is reported by Dr. John S. Millis, dean in charge of placements. Lawrence is a small college, it is true, but the experience of its 1937 crop of graduates may be taken as a significant reading on the nation's economic thermometer.

Bond salesmen no longer crowd the alumni lanes. The days when a man shifted from diploma to brief case as a matter of course are far, far away. Only two Lawrence graduates are going into the bond business. Only one announced that he intended to sell insurance.

Thirty-five per cent of the graduates are getting themselves more education before they go to work. Many in this group are taking training in the graduate school of law, medicine and business. They are going to the large universities of the Midwest and East.

Going Into Business

The majority of those who consider four years of college enough education to get at one spell, or who cannot afford more, are going into business. Manufacturing and production fields attracted the greatest number. Financial institutions exclusive of insurance came next. There was also a scattering in teaching, retailing and the two mentioned—insurance and advertising.

Careers in government service were noticeably absent. Only two students went into jobs of a public nature, one getting work in a WPA office, the other becoming secretary to a United States Senator.

This is not surprising in the light of a study made recently at Northwestern University by Hugh A. Bone of the Political Science Department. Mr. Bone got 2473 students to tell him (in questionnaire form of course) whether they would be willing to seek public office.

About 22.5 per cent said they would. The other 77.5 per cent of stay-at-homes, or stay-at-businesses, gave a variety of reasons for their reluctance. Insecurity of position and corrupt politics were the chief objections. A few objected to the low pay.

Different Motives

Only 8 per cent more men than women indicated that they would like to hold public office. The men who said they would like to get elected or appointed to governmental jobs were animated by different motives, judging by their replies. Some wanted to serve their communities—to clean things up. Others said they liked fighting and adventure and expected to find it in government.

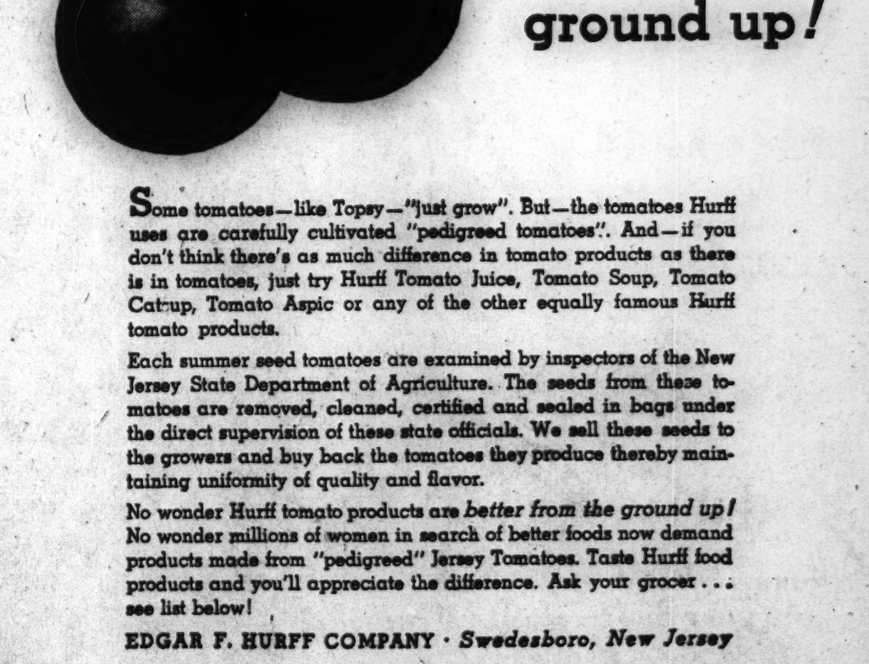
Only 82 per cent of the students questioned by Mr. Bone intended to vote, according to their replies.

What can be done to make college students more keenly aware of their opportunities in public service? Mr. Bone offered two hints. Political party organizations and civic groups should make more effort to enlist college students in their ranks. And schools and universities should make more effort to stimulate civic interest among students.

Perhaps some political scientist should come up here and make a study of the two Lawrence graduates who are headed for governmental positions. And it would be interesting to find out, in ten years or so, whether the youth who got the WPA office job went farther than the senator's secretary, or whether perhaps one of this year's graduates who started out in law or teaching was the one to end up high on the ladder of government career service.

Trumpeter Swans

Some 50 trumpeter swans were observed on the Yellowstone River in Yellowstone National Park last winter. Only a few more than 100 are left in the United States.



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Each summer seed tomatoes are examined by inspectors of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. The seeds from these tomatoes are removed, cleaned, certified and sealed in bags under the direct supervision of these state officials. We sell these seeds to the growers and buy back the tomatoes they produce thereby maintaining uniformity of quality and flavor.

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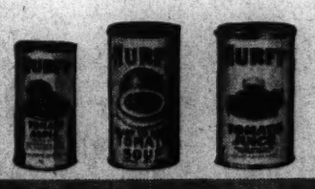

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Cub Pitcher Profits at Expense of Bees—Pate Picks 'Bitsy' for Singles

Carleton Has 26 Victories Over Boston in Six Years

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the Bees weren't in the National League, Tex Carleton would probably be pitching up baseballs somewhere in the minors. The lanky right-hander of the Cubs is just another hurler against other clubs, but against the Boston outfit he takes on the appearance of a rival to Dizzy Dean or Carl Hubbell.

Last season Carleton won 14 games for the second-place Bruins and lost 10. Of these 14 triumphs, eight were scored over the Bees. Of the 10 defeats, only one came from the direction of Boston. The Texan could steal a game from Bill McKechnie, apparently, by throwing his glove on the field. This record of superiority was unmatched by any other National League moundsman. It firmly established Carleton as a Cub regular, when his record against other clubs was just so-so.

For instance, he pitched two games against eighth-place Phillies and lost both of them. In five meetings with the Reds, another second division dweller, he absorbed four setbacks. He failed to win a contest from the Giants and took only one in three starts with the Cardinals, who tied the Cubs for second place.

Fette Stopped Him

For a while this year it appeared as if the Bees might be breaking down the Carleton defense, but apparently not. By winning yesterday's Beehive engagement, 5 to 1, Tex made his 1937 record over the locals two victories and only one defeat. On May 24 he dropped a 3-to-1 decision to Lou Fette, the rookie sensation of the year, when Debs Garms and Gene Moore hit home runs. The Texan won on June 5, 6 to 3, on eight hits, but was driven to cover 10 days later in Chicago after only four innings of laboring. In this game, the Cubs came from behind to win, thereby taking a possible beating from Tex.

This business has been going on for years. It started when the Braves were in existence. Carleton arrived in the National League with the Cardinals in 1932, after a sensational campaign the previous year with Houston. Since that time he has won 74 games and lost 56 against all comers, and 26 of those victories were gained over Boston. At the same time, only eight games on the defeat side of the ledger were administered by the Beaneaters. Perhaps never before has a pitcher held to such a pace over any particular rival.

Carleton won his twenty-sixth over Boston by yielding only eight hits and fanning five. All eight hits were singles. The lone Bee marker was scored in the fifth inning, after the Cubs had three of their five runs, when Lopez walked, Pitched Guy Bush singled, Lopez took third as Garms was forcing Bush and scored on Warstler's fly to center field.

Gabby Acting Pilot

Tex was working under the Hartnett strategy yesterday. Manager Charley Grimm was confined to the clubhouse, where he listened to the game via radio, and Gabby assumed the role of acting pilot. It was probably his first leadership, although he may hold a similar position for many years in the future. He has the qualities necessary in a great manager.

The Cubs had the victory clinched as early as the third inning. A triple by Jurges and a single by Cavaretta scored a run in the second. Demaree's walk, Herman's infield single, Cuccinello's error and another one-baser by Manager Gabby, produced two in the third. Demaree, incidentally, made three of the 14 Chicago hits and his third was No. 100 for the year.

By taking the second game of their Beehive series, the Cubs went back into first place in the National League pennant race. The Giants, kept idle at the Polo Grounds by rain, were unable to defend themselves.

Diamond dust . . . Johnny Marcum couldn't hold the seventh-place Browns yesterday, so the Red Sox finished on the short end of a 5-to-3 score . . . Hornsby's lowly crew belted the heavy right-hander for 11 hits in 6 2-3 innings . . . It was John's fifth defeat . . . He has won eight . . . The Yankees won and increased their American League lead to 7½ games over the Red Sox, who clung to second place because the Tigers happened to be entertaining the Yanks . . . Mills continued his hitting streak for the Sox . . . He has collected six in his last 10 attempts.

National Amateur Golf Tournament Draws About 600

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—When defending champion Johnny Fischer, gangling, brush-haired sharpshooter from Cincinnati, reports at Alderwood Country Club in Portland, Ore., on Aug. 23 to put his United States amateur golf crown on the line, he will be facing a parblistering firing squad drawn largely from states west of the Alleghanies.

A rough count of entries made today by executive secretary Joe Dey of the United States Golf Association showed a total of approximately 600 entrants.

While far below last year's record of 1118, the turnout nevertheless is gratifying—gratifying because over 200 of the U. S. G. A.'s member clubs are located in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and all of them are 2500 miles or more from the site of the tournament.

First Since 1929

First championship awarded the Pacific Coast since Harrison R. Johnston defeated Dr. O. F. Willing at Pebble Beach in 1929, and first ever awarded the Pacific Northwest, it has drawn heavily on the western states. California, Oregon and Washington have supplied fully one-fifth of the entries, with other unusually large turnouts in Denver and Salt Lake City.

The northwest has shown so much interest in this year's competition, 41st in the line, that it has drawn two of the 31 sectional qualifying points. District eliminations will be held at Tacoma on Friday, July 23; at Boston on Monday, (Blue Hill) July 26, and at Portland, Ore., and 28 other points on Tuesday, July 27.

Three of the 31 points, one under the 1936 total, are new to the list, Tacoma, Salt Lake City and Nashville.

On Equal Footing

Fischer, while exempt from qualifying play together with all other former champions who still are amateurs and any foreign contenders approved by the championship committee, will be on an equal footing with about 180 other golfers when the championship proper gets under way.

All of them will have to compete in 36 holes of medal play, 18 on each of the first two days of the tournament. The 64 low scorers then will be eligible for the six rounds of match play, two a day at 18 holes the third and fourth days, the semifinals and finals at 36 holes.

This is a departure from the system in vogue the last three years, when all of the sectional qualifiers—210 last year, of whom 208 played—started off at match play. In 1931, 1932 and 1933 sectional and championship qualifying rounds were held, with only 32 surviving for match play.

B. A. R. A. Revise Rowing Rules

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 16 (AP)—American and other overseas competitors at Henley regatta, principal event of the British rowing season, will see improvement in the home opposition next year.

This follows a decision of the British Amateur Rowing Association to amend a clause in its rules that has been a source of irritation to oarsmen for 55 years.

The clause said: No person shall be considered an amateur oarsman, sculler, or coxswain, who is, or has been, by trade or employment for wages, a mechanic, artisan, or laborer, or engaged in any menial duty.

This ruling, which prevented many fine rowing men from competing in regattas controlled by the B. A. R. A. has now been eliminated.

A stubstitute clause provides that as from Jan. 1, 1938, entries will be accepted from any bona-fide amateur, thus enabling oarsmen who earn their living by manual labor to compete at Henley for the first time.

Browns Release Two

ST. LOUIS, July 16 (AP)—Cy Casper, director of publicity, announced yesterday the St. Louis Browns Baseball Club had released pitchers Al Thomas and Fred "Sheriff" Blake and signed Bill Strickland, batting practice hurler, as a regular pitcher. Thomas, 36 years old, and Blake, 37, have been ineffective this year. Thomas came to the Browns from Baltimore in 1935, and was one of the club's leading pitchers last year. Blake was released by Baltimore at the close of last season and the Browns signed him as a free agent. Strickland, formerly in the western league, has been a batting practice pitcher for the Browns this season.

Boys Tennis Title

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Richard J. Bender, of Elizabeth, N. J., won the eastern boys tennis championship when he defeated Earl P. Bartlett Jr., of New Orleans, 6—2, 6—0, at Forest Hills today.

Record Wrecker . . . —By Pap'

ELROY
—ROBINSON—
—THE FORMER NATIONAL A.A.U. and NATIONAL COLLEGIATE 800-METER CHAMPION CREATED A NEW HALF-MILE RECORD OF 1:49.6 TO PROVE THAT HE HAS MADE A REAL COMEBACK.
A POWERFUL RUNNER, HE IS BUILT LIKE A LINE-SMASHING FULLBACK.
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

When Long John Woodruff, Pittsburgh's Olympic and National A.A.U. 800-meter champion, took an afternoon to play around with Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani, Gene Venzke and the other milers, Elroy Robinson of the San Francisco Olympic club stepped out and created a new world mark for Woodruff's favorite distance—the half-mile.

Robinson sprinted two laps around the track on Randalls island New York, in 1:49.6 to erase the mark of 1:49.8 set by Ben Eastman at Princeton in 1934. Robinson actually sprinted all the way. That's the way he seems to travel. He is a racer, not a runner. He is built more like a wrestler than a track athlete. His every stride bespeaks power.

To Robinson the new mark means more than a world record. It means that his comeback is complete. He was rated the top half-miler of the world in 1935, when he toured Europe without suffering a defeat after winning National A. A. U. and National Collegiate titles. He created a new mark for the 1000-meter run on the tour.

In the spring of 1936, in a race against Cunningham at the Drake relays, he broke an ankle. With that fall went his hopes of winning a place on the Olympic team.

He came back to the races last winter. He won the National A. A. U. 1000-meter indoor title on the Madison Square Garden track. In May of this year he lowered the world mark for the 1000-yard run to 2:09:7, three tenths of a second below the figure held by Luigi Beccali of Italy.

Robinson's new half-mile mark appears safe only so long as no one presses John Woodruff to the point that a better figure will be necessary. Long John merely runs fast enough to win. And it is pretty well established that he is capable of beating any of the current crop of half-miler aces—including Robinson. In their only previous meeting Woodruff beat Robinson in convincing fashion to win the National 800-meter title. —Pap'

Track and Field Takes Prominence In Dallas Tonight

DALLAS, Texas, July 16 (AP)—Kicked around by the Argentina soccer team in the opening event, the United States looked for a quick comeback tonight in the track and field preliminaries of the Pan-American games.

Sprint and hurdle stars of six nations are entered in trial heats of the 60-meter dash, 65-meter hurdles and 200-meter sprint, only track events on a second night program which will close with a soccer game between the United States and Canada.

Four Yankee dash stars who packed away points from the recent national A. A. U. meet—Perrin Walker, Ben Johnson, Ray Dean and Jack Weierhauser—will oppose the top-ranking stars of Central and South America.

"Jesse Owens"

Wiry Bento Assis of Brazil, the "Jesse Owens of South America," was entered in both the 60-meter and 200-meter events. Nineteen-year-old Lonnie Hill, Dallas schoolboy dash sensation, gets his first taste of the big-time in the 200-meter event.

Three Americans are heavily backed in the 65-meter hurdles, Allan Tolmich, the Wayne University star who won the A. A. U. event; Roy Staley of Southern California Sportsmen Club, and Jack Patterson, the Rice Institute flier who took the A. A. U. 400-meter hurdle event.

Ten thousand fans were present when the Argentina soccer eleven, a bunch of athletes all under 21 years of age, started cautiously, warmed up and then toyed with the Highlanders of Trenton, N. J., national champions, in a 9-1 victory.

Scored Five Goals

Angel Lafcirara, peppery Argentina center forward, roved all over the Cotton Bowl premises with a dazzling display of foot and headwork to score five goals.

Lafcirara scored the first goal 13 minutes after the game started, coasted until midway in the second half, and then burst forth with four consecutive goals in the closing minutes of play. Twice, within 40 seconds, he jockeyed the ball downfield and butted goals with his head.

The American fans cheered the Argentines' clever ball-handling. First it was Lafcirara, and then Maime Sariaugs, L. Carniglia or Pedro Agostini who dribbled through the Yankees.

Ten minutes before the game ended Jack Carlton, a Yankee substitute, saved his club from a whitewashing by poling a hard drive through the Argentine goalie from five yards in front of the net.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	63	42	.600
San Diego	64	44	.593
San Francisco	62	44	.585
Los Angeles	54	51	.514
Portland	52	51	.505
Seattle	47	59	.443
Oakland	43	65	.398
Missions	39	68	.364

Results July 15
Portland 9, San Francisco 7.
Oakland 4, Seattle 2.
Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 2.
San Diego 3, Missions 0.

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—A certain big league club has its eye on Rabbit Maranville for manager . . . three guesses . . . The Yankee winning streak of nine straight is the richest since 1933, when the club won nine in a row . . . Mark Hellinger, the columnist, and Tom Yawkey, owner of the Red Sox, look so much alike they could pass as brothers in any league.

Mule Haas of the White Sox is one of the world's worst base stealers . . . His average over a nine-year stretch is one per season . . . Reason Pacific Coast League fans aren't howling at Al Schacht's capers is that Al demanded a $7500 guarantee for eight appearances . . . Old Babe Herman is having one tough time hitting .300 for Toledo in the American Association . . . Attention Messrs. Frick and Harridge: The Red Sox played an exhibition at Cumberland, Md., the other day . . . The umpire was Herb Bailey, a 23-year-old dye worker . . . The Sox are unanimous in saying he has the makings of a really fine arbiter . . . Dr. Mal Stevens, New York University football coach, says you'll see more forward passing next season than ever before.

Allison Advances To Semifinal Round At Spring Lake, N. J.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 16 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison's current "come-back" campaign carried the former national singles tennis champion into the semifinals of the annual invitation tournament of the Bathing and Tennis club yesterday.

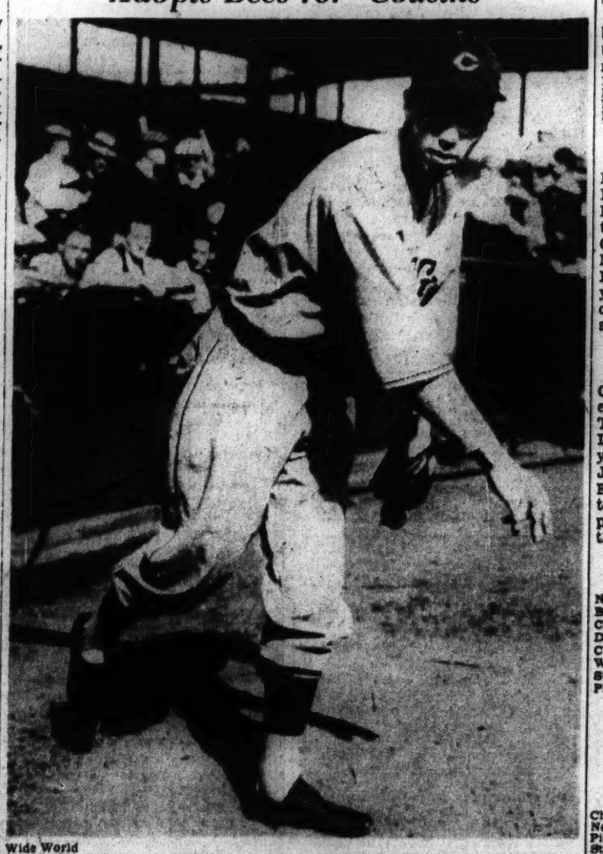
Displaying an all-around assortment of shots, the Austin, (Tex.) veteran posted his fourth straight-set triumph at the expense of Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, Okla., scores were 6—1, 6—4.

Allison was joined in the round of four by J. Gilbert Hall, New York City veteran; Ernest Sutter of New Orleans, La., national intercollegiate champion, and Robert Harman, of Berkeley, Calif., a ranking player of the northern California association.

Hall, seeded behind Allison and favored to meet the Texan in the final Sunday, was forced to play three sets for the second straight day before overcoming Owen Anderson of Hollywood, Calif., 7—5, 5—7, 6—4.

Sutter stroked his way to victory over Peter Lauck of Montclair, N. J., in two sets, 6—2, 6—2, and Harmon trounced E. Ramsay Potts, of Memphis, Tenn., 6—1, 7—5.

Adopts Bees for 'Cousins'



Wide World

"Tex" Carleton, Chicago Cubs

Since His Arrival in the National League in 1932, This Lanky Texan Has Won 26 Games and Lost Only Eight Pitching Against the Old Braves and Current Bees. In 1936 His Record Was Eight Victories and One Defeat. While Tex Has Compiled Only a Fair Average Against Other Rivals, He Holds a Superiority Over Boston That Is Unmatched by Any Other Hurler

Budge and Grant Meet Germans In Cup Singles

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Capt. Walter L. Pate today designated Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, of Atlanta, and Don Budge of Oakland, Calif., to play singles for the United States against Germany in the Davis Cup inter-zone tennis finals at Wimbledon. Budge will team with Gene Mako of Los Angeles for the doubles play.

The little Atlantan will open the semifinals when he meets Baron Gottfried von Cramm tomorrow afternoon.

Budge will play Heinrich Henkel as soon as the first match is out of the way, and on Monday Budge and Mako will meet Von Cramm and Henkel in the doubles.

Winner to Challenge

On Tuesday Grant and Henkel will lead off in the first of the two final singles matches. Budge and Von Cramm will ring down the curtain on the interzone finals.

The winner in the series will go into the challenge round, meeting Great Britain for possession of the Davis Cup at Wimbledon July 24, 26 and 27.

It had been thought Pate, the non-playing skipper of the American team, might name Frankie Parker, of Milwaukee, for the second singles assignment.

Grant played in the North American zone finals against Australia, but was indisposed on his arrival in England and did not play as well as Parker did at Wimbledon. Parker was eliminated in the semifinals by Budge who trounced von Cramm in the finals.

Budge, teamed with Mako, to win the doubles and captured the mixed doubles with Alice Marble. He is rated by English experts as the best American since Bill Tilden.

Hard to Choose

Germany won the European zone finals 4 matches to 1 from Czechoslovakia to get into the inter-zones.

"It was a hard choice between Grant and Parker," Pate said, "but I obviously thought Grant was playing slightly better tennis and deserved it."

He said that the Atlanta star was still about a pound underweight but not enough to affect his play.

The captains of both teams expressed satisfaction with the places won in the draw and Pate added confidently:

"I can't see that it makes much difference either way."

The real meaning of the draw is that if the Germans win the doubles Monday, the final result may hinge on the closing battle between the two old rivals, Budge and von Cramm.

Jean Bauer Wins In Final Round

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 16 (AP)—Jean Bauer defeated Helen Waterhouse, 4 and 3, in an all-Providence, 18-hole final today to win the Shenecossett invitation tournament and the Griswold cup for the second straight year and for the third time in four years.

Miss Bauer won about as she pleased from her home-town rival, to whom she bowed in the finals of the Rhode Island championship two weeks ago.

Losing only one hole, the fourth, Miss Bauer went on from there to take the next two in a row and assume a lead she never relinquished.

One up, rounding the turn, Jean increased her lead to 4 up by winning the tenth, 13th and 14th, and ended the match with a half at the 15th.

Miss Waterhouse, who provided one of the greatest upsets in Griswold Cup history by defeating the seven-time winner, Glenna Collett Vare, at an extra hole in the semifinals, failed to show the same brand of golf she played in earlier rounds. She lost three holes by hitting into traps, another by driving into the rough, and one more, the 13th, when her approach shot from a distance of 40 yards traveled only 15 feet.

Miss Bauer was out in 42, two better than her rival, and played the six inward holes in two over men's par. The cards:

Miss Bauer	Out	655	453 545—42
Miss Waterhouse	Out	655	374 545—44
Miss Bauer	In	434	653
Miss Waterhouse	In	534	763

Reach Final Round

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 16 (AP)—Miss Helen Hackney, of Agawam Hunt, Providence, and Mrs. H. R. Nielson of Watch Hill, will play in the finals of the Misquamicut Golf Club's invitation tournament today. Miss Hackney defeated Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of Point Judith 1 up yesterday while Mrs. Nielson was disposing of Mrs. Laurence Lombard, also of Watch Hill.

Rhode Island Golf Title

NAYATT, R. I., July 16 (AP)—Charlie Edward, 34-year-old civilian employee at the Newport Naval Training Station, won the Rhode Island amateur golf championship yesterday, defeating E. M. Caldwell Jr., 6 and 5 in a 36-hole final match. Edward chipped and putted his way to a 5-up lead in the morning, and protected it with near par golf in the afternoon.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	22	.690
Boston	41	29	.586
Chicago	44	32	.579
Detroit	42	31	.575
Cleveland	36	34	.514
Washington	30	40	.429
St. Louis	23	48	.324
Philadelphia	21	50	.296

Results July 15
New York 13, Detroit 6.
St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
Cleveland 6, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	46	28	.622
New York	47	29	.618
Pittsburgh	40	32	.545
St. Louis	39	33	.542
Boston	34	42	.447
Brooklyn	31	41	.431
Cincinnati	29	43	.403
Philadelphia	29	46	.387

Result July 15
Chicago 5, Boston 1.
Other games postponed.

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Up With the Stars and Stripes!

WIMBLEDON—The 1937 lawn tennis championships here have left me firmly convinced that something is needed in American lawn tennis. Something to make an effective clean-up. To put things in order. And to keep them that way. In short, a large tin of reliable metal polish. With which to preserve the appearance of the Davis Cup and the engraved tray that accompanies it. As from July 26, the last day of the Challenge Round match here between Great Britain and the winner of the Inter-Zone final.

The results in the recently concluded championships leave no room for doubt that the said winner will be the United States of America and that in the Challenge Round the American netmen will wrest the Cup away from the holders, the British.

We are led to this conclusion by what the Police-Inspector in a detective novel usually calls an inexorable chain of logic. So, of course, we may be as wrong as he is. But only if—as any good master-sleuth might care to phrase it—we are foiled by the influence of the unknown upon the inevitable.

"Budge's Benefit"

Be that as it may—and I am sure there is no good reason to suppose that it will be otherwise—American stock in men's international lawn tennis went soaring away up as a result of what happened here during a firework display that could well be described as "Budge's Benefit." Red-headed Donald Budge leaped through the men's singles like a devouring flame. And he did not leave it at that. He also won the men's doubles with Gene Mako and the mixed doubles with Alice Marble—the whole forming a triple success never before accomplished in the history of the All-England Club's championship meeting.

What Budge did was remarkable enough. But it was not nearly so remarkable as the way he did it. "He can give anybody here a start of one point per game and a beating as well" I said, with a knowing wag of the forefinger, after seeing him beat N. G. Farquharson by 6—3, 6—2, 6—1, in the first round. And although nobody ever takes any notice of me when I talk like that, subsequent proceedings bore out the contention.

Budge put out G. P. Hughes, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; Christian Boussus, France, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2; L. Hecht, Czechoslovakia, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; V. B. McGrath, Australia, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4 and in the semifinal he met Frank Parker, the man ranked second to him in the United States.

Then, for the first time, Budge dropped a set—the first, at 2—6. That set stands out as one of the most extraordinary occurrences on the Center Court (or any other court, for that matter) during the whole fortnight. Parker was the embodiment of concentration, deliberation, and resolution. To name only three things. And he appeared to have Budge completely under his thumb. He was like a machine, luring his opponent out of position with cut shots of machine-like precision and then beating him by variations of pace and volleys cut off short. "Cut" was the operative word all through.

Budge Wakes Up

Budge in that set did not play well. He made unpardonable errors and seemed sluggish. But the sense of unreality that began to creep into the engagement was dispelled when Budge took the second and third sets at 6—4 and the fourth at 6—1.

Parker is the only man who has made it really apparent to the eye at Wimbledon that lawn tennis is a game for hard-trained and muscular athletes. He achieved the effect by wearing the sort of shorts and singlet favored by track runners. And very neat and trim and stern he looked, I must say. Different from some others of the shorts-wearing brigade, who, if given a bucket and spade instead of a racket, would look very much like over-sized small boys off to build sand-castles on the sea shore.

Budge is a long-trousered man. A well-trousered man. And so is his opponent in the 1937 final, the German baron, Gottfried von Cramm. Von Cramm opened his Wimbledon campaign by losing a set to J. F. G. Lysaght at 3—6. He took the next three, however, at 6—1, 6—2, 6—0, and then went on to beat C. R. D. Tuckey, Great Britain, by 6—2, 6—0, 6—4; J. Yamagishi, Japan, by 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; Gene Mako, U. S. A., by 6—0, 6—2, 6—3; J. H. Crawford, Australia, 6—3, 8—6, 3—6, 2—6, 6—2; H. W. Austin, Great Britain, 8—6, 6—3, 12—14, 6—1.

Austin Acquires Stamina

Yes, 12—14. In that set "Bunny" Austin went a long way towards proving that he has acquired real stamina at last. All through the match he made things harder for himself than they might have been, by failing to keep a good length. He hit ball after ball to points somewhere in the region of Von Cramm's service line and, as a consequence, the German was able to maintain the offensive in spite of making an enormous number of mistakes. So once more for Bunny the winning of the Wimbledon championship is a hope deferred.

The final match between Budge and von Cramm was an extremely one-sided affair, in which the German was clearly reconciled to defeat long before the last ball was struck to make the score 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. Budge gave his man stuff that he just couldn't handle. You know the sort of thing, the Ellsworth Vines mixture—a lightning service that takes the recipient right out of court to one side, then a drive off the return (if any) to the corner on the opposite wing before the non-server has time even to get back into court. Any man is liable to look as if he is not trying when up against that sort of treatment.

Consult Last Eight

If ever you want to get the lowdown on the international lawn tennis situation, with particular reference to the Davis Cup, it is profitable to consult the "last eight" in the Wimbledon men's singles. This year they were

Name	Fifth-Round Victory
Budge, U. S. A.	over McGrath, as stated.
Parker, U. S. A.	over Henkel, 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2
B. M. Grant, U. S. A.	
von Cramm, Germany	over Crawford, as stated.
Henner Henkel, Germany	
Jack Crawford, Australia	
V. B. McGrath, Australia	
Austin, G. B.	over Grant, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3

Readers at the North and South Poles, or other places where there is some delay in the delivery of newspapers, may, by the time they peruse these words, have learned from their radio sets exactly how wise, or other-wise, I have been to infer from the Wimbledon results that Germany would win the final in the European Zone and that the United States (victors already over Australia in the American zone) would defeat Germany in the Inter-Zone final as a prelude to vanquishing Great Britain in the Challenge Round.

In all, the men's events at Wimbledon this year the brightest Stars were, so to speak, accompanied by Stripes. Budge and Mako blew Great Britain's celebrated Davis Cup pair, G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, off the courts in the final of the men's doubles at a score of 6—0, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1., and in the deciding match for the All-England Plate (a "consolation" competition for championship competitors eliminated in the first or second round of the singles) W. Sabin defeated the South African, N. G. Farquharson, by 2—6, 6—0, 6—3.

As Budge and Alice Marble captured the mixed doubles, defeating Y. Petra and Mrs. R. Mathieu in the final by 6—4, 6—1, America's team won four events out of a possible seven. It was, as most American teams are, a bunch of bright, hard-hitting young people. And towering above the rank and file of them stands out in retrospect the red-headed, gangling figure of Donald Budge—in my humble view the greatest of all players in the world today, amateur or professional. From start to finish he was playing the most powerful type of tennis, well within himself, and he looked

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

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YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia, July 16 (AP)—The Vineyard Haven (Mass.) Yacht Club and the Bedford (N. S.) Yacht Clubs entered the finals of the international junior yacht racing championship yesterday on Lake Milo. The Vineyard Haven sloop won over the Cohasset Yacht Club of Cohasset, Mass., and the Bedford entry defeated the Lewis Bay (Mass.) club's boat.

A victory for the Massachusetts club in the finals today will give it permanent possession of the Prince of Wales cup, which it won in 1934 and 1935. The Bedford boat was the first Canadian entry to reach the finals in the competition since the race was established. Orrin Archibald and William Hagen sail the Canadian entry, while Kingsman Brewster and Edward A. Robie of Gloucester, Mass., are the American crew.

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The Home Forum

Someone Has to Ring the Bells

FROM the oak-and-plush parlor of the King's Head, we can see across the street of thatched and timbered houses to the tower of the village church, piercing the solid ceiling of the oak types. Every morning, as we eat our English breakfast of kippers, cold toast and marmalade, the bells of the church ring out wildly. We can see the black shadow of them moving in the bell tower, which seems to rock under the strain.

No ordinary ringing of bells, this, but a sustained and tremendous peal which (we have counted it on our watches) continues for fifteen minutes without a break. There are half-a-dozen bells, I think, not enough to play a whole tune; but they ring in rotation with a monotonous rise and fall, like a bird's song or, rather, like a child practicing his piano lesson.

Some giant of remarkable strength, we thought, must pull the bell ropes, to keep the bells in motion so long. We had imagined to ourselves a young bell-ringer as brawny as the village blacksmith, Mr. Fox, whose little shop is at the end of the street. We had imagined a fellow with swelling muscles who could pull the ropes with his little finger while reading the cricket scores in the London paper.

* * *

YESTERDAY WE MET the bell-ringer. We were strolling through the churchyard in the evening—such a churchyard as Stoke Poges, where Gray wrote his *Elegy*, and the bells had just finished tolling the knell of parting day—when an old man came down the gravel path. He wore a bowler hat of high, antique design and green with age, and a tail coat of the same color. He had a white beard, neatly trimmed, and his blue eyes were as bright and blue as a little boy's. The brisk way he marched along the crunching gravel, his head held well in front and his hands locked behind his back, made me think of those tiny and absurdly pompous English robins.

He raised his hat to Lucy. "Evening, m'am!" He was about to walk on, but paused in mid-stride to ask: "Did you enjoy the chimes?"

We said we had enjoyed them very much. We said we had enjoyed them every morning and every evening from the King's Head (which wasn't strictly true, because they sometimes woke us too early in the morning.)

"Ah, yes," said he; "they are very pretty chimes. But of course," he added, nodding his head wisely, "it all depends on 'ow you play them."

We said we supposed it did. "Yes, takes experience," said he. "It took me ten years before I 'ad mastered them. It takes twenty to make what I'd call a really first class job of it, you know. Perhaps you'd like to see them. The bells, I mean."

* * *

BELLS ARE NOT a hobby of mine, but clearly the old gentleman would be hurt if we failed to show some interest in his work. So we followed him into the ancient church, where the last rays of the sun slanted down through the stained-glass windows and the mouldering sandstone pillars glowed softly in the shadows. These stones had been cut and put together by Norman stone masons not long after the Conquest, each stone with the mason's own mark on it, and the church was something apart altogether from sect or dogma, a memorial belonging to English civilization itself.

The old man led us between the pillars into the dark square room at the bottom of the steeple. There we could see the bell ropes hanging looped and limp and, far above, the bars of light that marked the slits in the stone steeple. The bells were round dark shadows which moved slightly when he pulled the ropes. He pulled them gently, so that the bells wouldn't ring too much. The village, he explained, wouldn't know what had happened if the chimes rang out again that evening. One had to be careful with the bells.

* * *

IT TURNED OUT that his name was Simon Mills. He said he had been ringing the bells for fifty-one years, since he was a bit of a lad. Jerry Twigg had rung them before that, and before Jerry a man named Morris.

Jerry, said our friend, was a good man, but his bell-ringing lacked something. "You might say," said he, "that Jerry had no inspiration, if you understand what I mean. A man must be musical, you know. Jerry wasn't. No, Jerry wasn't musical. He was better at cricket, I dare say, than at bell-ringin'. Now I always had an ear. You 'ave to be born with it, I suppose."

He looked us over more carefully, standing there beside his bell-ropes, his beard very white in the rich, musty shadows of the old church. "From America, am't you? I thought so. Well, well! I was going to America once, you know. Funny, isn't it, that you should come from there!"

I said it was a remarkable coincidence indeed.

"Yes," he said. "America must be a big country from what I've 'eard. My brother went out to Kansas when 'e was a bit of a lad. Why, you might 'ave known 'im—same name as mine, Mills—Arthur Mills. 'E 'ad red 'air."

I had to admit that I didn't know Mr. Mills, of Kansas.

"No? Well, it's a big country, I suppose," he said. "I was going out there myself, you know, to farm with my brother. I was only a bit of a lad then, and full of ambition. But when I told Jerry I was going—Jerry Twigg, you know, that I told you about, the one who 'ad no ear—well, Jerry said to me: 'Well, who is goin' to ring the bells?' Jerry said. You see, I was 'elpin' 'im then, on Sundays, and 'e wanted to retire to live with his wife's people in Winchelsea. (That's on the south coast, you know.) Yes, Jerry said to me: 'Who's goin' to ring the bells if you run off to America?' I hadn't thought of that before.

* * *

"WELL," SAID MR. MILLS, "the long and short of it was—I said I would stay on until they found someone else to ring the bells. Oh, they tried a lot of lads from the village, but none of them could ring the bells as they 'ad ought to be rung. Either they were too strong or too weak, or they 'ad no ear. I got tired of tryin' to train them. The first thing I knew a year 'ad gone by, and then another, and all the time my brother writin' to say why didn't I come to Kansas. At first, I must say, I was a little impatient. I wanted to get to Kansas. But after a while—it's queer 'ow one goes on, isn't it, sir—I got to liking the bells. I couldn't bear to leave them. Every one of them was like a child, as you might say, being as I 'ad none of my own.

"Well, the long and short of it was, I got so I couldn't bear to let anybody else fool with the bells. (They do 'ave a pretty tone, you know, and you can 'ear them over on the South Downs on a clear summer morning.) So my brother got tired of writing me, and stopped writing altogether. What 'appened to 'im I never knew.

"Oh, I've often thought I missed a lot out there in America. When I was a bit of a lad, I thought it would be fine to 'ave a big farm out there with buffaloes and Indians. (Are there still buffaloes and Indians now, sir?) Well, you get over such notions, don't you? Besides, I often think—a man has plenty of time to think, ringin' the bells, because after a while you can do it with your mind on something else entirely—as I say, I often think: 'Even if you've missed a lot of things in Kansas, someone 'as to stay at 'ome and ring the bells.'"

* * *

IT WAS DUSK when we came out into the churchyard, and the big oaks were noisy with the last night chirp of nesting birds, and yellow daffodils nodded with their curious stiff dignity, everywhere in the grass, and the sweet spring smell of England was heavy on the ground. Mr. Mills walked briskly down the crunching gravel path. He whistled a jerky little tune. He was happy, now that the day's work was done, and well satisfied with it. After all, someone has to stay home and ring the bells.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Engine Holiday

Two big black engines,
hand-in-hand,
come dashing along the railroad
beside the coast highway,
north-bound.

They are quite frankly merrymaking,—
free from encumbering cars,
they dash past gaily.

They whistle and toot,
composing fantastic music for themselves,
and making us laugh.

As they go
they shake out a great soft scarf
of billowing gray chiffon,
letting it flutter behind them
for miles upon miles.

Theirs is a holiday
in a large, free manner!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

Delightful Hues

Of all soft hues of earth and sky
The three that most delight John's eye
Are these:
The wilting rose he sees
As western sunsets dim their lights;
A gray, as moss,
That spreads cool gloss
On stagnant pools these quiet nights;
And ochre-gold to marvel at
When stubblefields, late shorn of grain,
Lie flat
For miles and lack for rain.

ROBERT CORY

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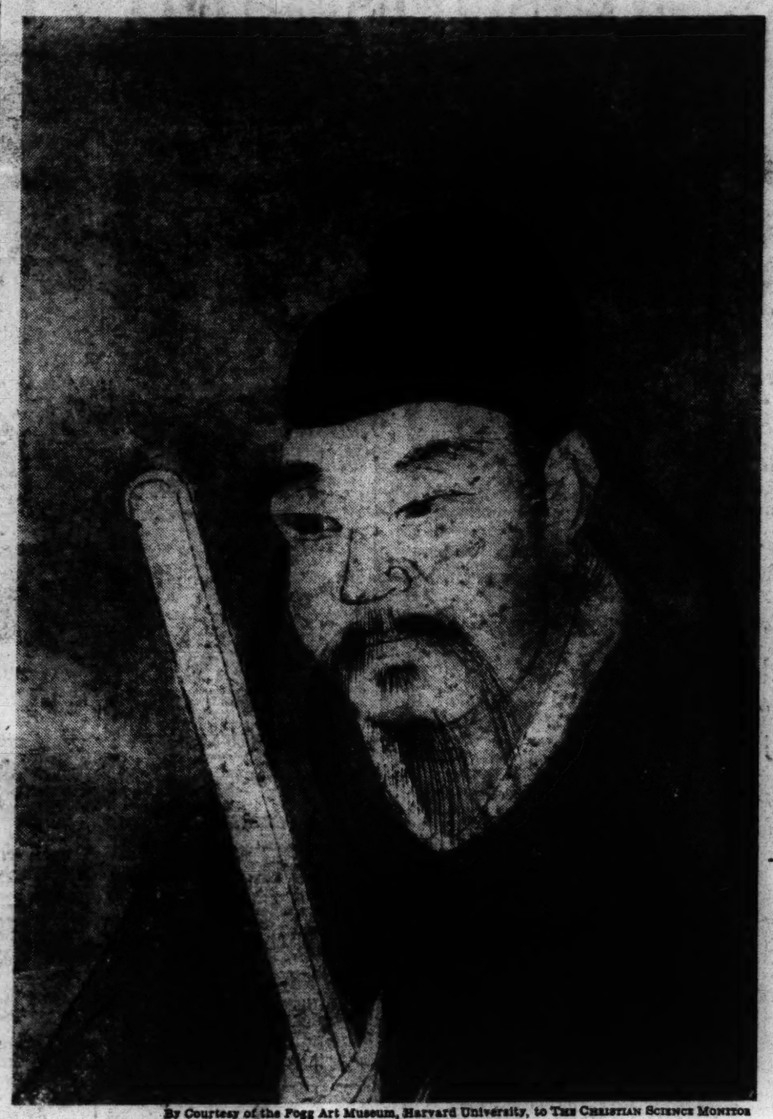

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A CHINESE PORTRAIT (EARLY MING)

THE Ming period (1368-1644) was the last of the major epochs of Chinese Art. It was a period marked for knowledge and research in art rather than for any creative force. The Ming artists willingly sought inspiration in the T'ang, or Golden Age of Chinese Art. They resembled in this respect, the Romans who leaned upon the Greeks for artistic support. They resembled the Romans in another way—their interest in personal portraiture.

The Chinese idea of personal portrayal differs from that of the western world. It is that all necessary to be recorded in contours, features, and color may be accomplished with an efficient line, flat color, and proper balance of values. It is concise depiction, in which minute changes, such as thickness or sinuosity of line, produce qualifying traits. No shadows, no gradations of value, no spatial indications are required for such a likeness.

It is interesting to compare the portraits made in Europe at the same time. A few artists, like Botticelli and Piero della Francesca, held to the assertiveness of line and contour; but others, like Giorgione and Leonardo da Vinci, relied more and more upon mass and values, upon the counterpoint of light and shadow, to achieve their imagery. Their portraits possess bulk, roundness, fullness, and in comparison Ming portraits such as this seem flat. Yet, to the eye accustomed to one tradition or the other, either might seem realistic, either might seem inadequate. In the arts, happily, there is no fixed and final method.

D. A.

White on Land and Sea

SHE stood with her father and stared, round-eyed, at the dazzling whiteness of this strange city. Its high, encircling wall which kept the sea out, its domes and spires, turrets and pinnacles and minarets reaching upward, the confusion of its many homes, even the sun-swept lines which marked its narrow streets—all white beneath a sky of Spanish blue.

Standing there on that June morning with the tantalizing, many-odoured land smell once again after long days in her nostrils, with the gulls circling, screaming and swooping after galley refuse, and the ships of many countries anchored here and there in the still harbour, she thought of all the white things she had ever known in her short life. There was the white of Monday sheets on Maine summer fields, weighing down the buttercups and daisies, which made wet, shadowy spots against their whiteness; there were blossoming syringas and lilacs against Maine doorways and the freshly painted spire of the church at home, on the hill above the sea. . . .

But these images of the land which she summoned up from some deep shadowy recess in the back of her mind, where land things always stayed, inevitably gave place to fresher, clearer pictures of white things at sea. There was the continual white wash of the ship, lunging past their bows, hurrying aft as they cut through, churned astern into white foam, following them on and on; there was the sudden, quickening sight of distant spreading canvas against a clear horizon, seemingly the whitest thing in a vast unpopulated world; there was the strange, incomprehensible coming of fog, heralded only by the breaking into white caps of steely, perhaps not unquiet, waves and the sudden lowering of the clouds to shut them in. Then the first wraiths of silvery mist like spray above the sea began to thicken as though they were joined by innumerable sweeping hosts, and within but a few minutes they were slipping, a phantom ship through a universe of phantoms, even their own sails but dark and indistinct blots against the clinging whiteness. There was the white of infrequent snow, which sometimes in a winter voyage came swirling from a black sky to fall athwart a gray ocean, making the scoured surface of hatchways dingy and smudgy by contrast and heightening the grime of mildewed and weather-stained sails. Again and again before she went sound to sleep in her narrow berth—a sea-sleep which carried one millions of miles from the earth—she glimpsed through her porthole the white circles of foam on a black sea, which only the foam made visible, while she murmured a drowsy prayer for themselves and for all others doing business in such great waters. . . .

But Cadiz was whiter yet, she told herself, as she stood there gazing upon it on that June morning. There it was, projected so far into the Atlantic that it held as it were its own harbour in the great hollow of its outstretched hand. There it was, seemingly a dream city where everyone was asleep or at least under a spell of some kind and quite unaware of fogs and storms and high winds which had made heavy running for them under upper topsails nearly all a long voyage. There it was, secure and sun-swept and quiet, holding the sea at bay with its white wall.

Although she saw it then for the first and the last time, Cadiz was ever afterward to remain in her memory through many and varying years as the imperishable symbol of security, stability, and quiet order—a place both unassailable and unafraid, a place where one actually knew where one was in a wide, colossal world of uncertainty, a still harbour which had, as it were, miraculously caused to cease the creakings and groanings, bangings and slattings of wood and iron, rope and canvas, all the multifarious and incessant uproar of a ship making small way in bad weather. — From "Mary Peters," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Echoes

LITTLE echoes of some fleeting joy come knocking at our heart's door suddenly.

Wistaria—the sounding of that word floods a gold sea where lazy bees disdain all but the sweetest of the scented vine. The bright gleam of silver makes us see once more the moon lighting the frosty peaks and, below, the orange orchards sweet with the scent of blossom and leaf.

The sound of rain brings back again a day in spring when we were young, and a new world of green called — and we answered with wise words and sweet, culled from the poetry of all other springs. Even now white sand, packed neatly down, brings back the sound of desert winds and the shadow of the great hills above the blossoming sage.

A lamp-store on an avenue, with lights shining at midday, makes one remember that loveliest of sights, a window of some small home alight with welcome at the dusk of any day. Passers-by, seeing a flower vendor with his wagon full of lilac, seem to walk no more along the busy street of a big city, for the scent of lilac brings closer an almost forgotten garden, and they walk on along the path of memory.

S. VAN A. A.

Duchapřítomnost

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

JEDNÍM z obvyklých výrazů používaných v hovoru jest "duchapřítomnost". Ten, kdo vypravuje o nějaké zkušenosti obsahující nebezpečí, svízel nebo potíž, bude snad vysvětlovati, že předešel vážnému výsledku svou "duchapřítomností". Tato "duchapřítomnost" se obyčejně má za sebevládu, pohotovost myšlenek nebo mentální bdělost. Jest lidstvem zcela všeobecně považována za žádoucí vlastnost.

Křesťanští Vědci seznali, že skutečný člověk jest vždy vědomě v přítomnosti Mysli, Boha; že člověk vyjadřuje božskou všudypřítomnost, Pravdu, Lásku. Faktem jest, že není možné, aby bylo místo nebo prostora, kde jedna a jediná Mysl, Bůh, není plně přítomna. David prohlásil tuto radostnou pravdu, když Boží všudypřítomnost mu byla zjevena v odpověď na jeho otázku (Žalm 139:7): "Kamž bych zašel od ducha tvého? Aneb kam bych před tváří tvou utekl?"

Že nekonečný Bůh, Mysl, jest nutně všudypřítomný, jest logickému mysliteli jasné. Skutečný člověk, obraz a podoba Boha, Mysli, kterou ve svém skutečném bytí každý z nás individualisuje, prokasuje přítomnost Mysli, neboť zrcadlení nemůže existovati odděleně od toho, co zrcadlí. Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, píše v knize "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, na str. 477): "Duše jest podstata, život a intelligence člověka, která jest individualizována, avšak nikoliv ve hmotě."

Základní učení Křesťanské Vědy jest, že Bůh ze samé povahy Své dokonalosti neví ničeho o omylu, nedostatku nebo nedokonalosti. Abakuk to hlásal před mnoha staletími slovy: "Čistéť jsou tvé oči, tak že na zlé věci hleděti a na bezpráví se dívati nemůžeš". Nikdo nevěří, že v principu matematiky jest možný omyl, jako na př. že dvě a dvě je pět. Pravda je, že dvě a dvě jsou čtyři. Toto pravidlo je nestranné, a pravda je stále dostupna těm, kteří ji hledají. Oprava všech takových omylů přichází porozuměním pravdě o číslech.

Bůh, nekonečný božský Princip života, jenž tvoří a udržuje vše, co skutečně existuje, nemohl by nikterak znáti omylný pojem o veškerenstvu, jež On projevuje. Nekonečná Pravda nemůže poznávati nevědomost. Sama přítomnost pravdy nepřipouští přítomnost jejího opaku.

Musíme připustiti, že zdánlivé nebezpečí, obtíže a zmatky, kterými je zahrnuto lidstvo, silně mluví pro skutečnost a přítomnost něčeho jiného, než jest Bůh, dobro. Právě tak mluví illusivní nebezpečí, obtíže a zmatky ve snách v noci. Pokud člověk v nočním snu chová myšlenky zarmucujících výjevů a událostí, jest naprosto přesvědčen, že je jimi postižen a že možná jest ve stavu hrozivém. Avšak probouzí se aby poznal, že utrpení a tíseň byly pouhými sny, a že ve skutečnosti nikdy nebyl ve zdánlivých zážitcích noční můry.

Křesťanská Věda probouzí lidstvo k harmonickým, nepomíjivým skutečnostem bytí, Principu, k uvědomění, že smrtelná perspektiva nedokonalosti se strachem, skličeností, nedostatkem a zhoubou nemá více skutečnosti než noční můra. Ježíš pravil o tomto falešném pojmu čili hmotném snu "tělesné mysli" (Jan 8:44): "Nebo lhář jest a otec lži". Každé uzdravení Křesťanskou Vědou jest přesvědčujícím důkazem, že Bůh jest vskutku všudypřítomným, nekonečným dobrem. V takovém uzdravování není záhady. Spočívá v tom, že probudíme trpitele, smrtelného spáče, z nevědomého vření o něm samém k uvědomění si zdravosti a harmonie, které vyjadřují skutečné bytí.

Správné, osvobozující ideje jsou stále na dosah, a stojíme-li tváří v tvář nějaké krisi, jež vyžaduje okamžitého rozhodnutí, objeví se, jsou-li hledány. V takové chvíli obrací se myšlenka k Bohu, dovolávajíc se pomoci vyšší než je naše lidská schopnost nebo soudnost. Nepovažujeme to třeba za modlitbu. Přes to dovolává se myšlenka nekonečna. V inteligenci projevené Abrahamem Lincolnem v době státní krise nebylo nic nepřirozeného. Upřímně hledal božské vedení; mohl proto v oněch chvílích těžké zkoušky vyjadřovati inteligenci, která zrcadlí Mysl, Boha. Právě tak není tak zvaná "duchapřítomnost", která způsobí, že motorista učiní správný mechanický zásah a tak zabrání nehodě, něčím zázračným. Projevuje pouze inteligenci, která je zrcadlením Mysli.

Porozumění, že člověk jest živým důkazem přítomnosti Mysli, přináší klid, rovnováhu, důvěru, nesobeckost—vládu nad okolím. Člověk nemůže býti odloučen od Boha, poněvadž skutečná existence vyjadřuje přítomnost Mysli. To byla ona skutečnost bytí, ke které se vztahují Pavlova slova (Řím. 8:38-39): "Jist jsem zajisté, že ani smrt, ani život, ani andělé, ani knížectvo, ani mocnosti, ani nastávající věci, ani budoucí, ani vysokost, ani hlubokost, ani kterékoliv jiné stvoření, nebude moci nás odloučiti od lásky Boží, kteráž jest v Kristu Ježíši, Pánu našem."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, piště na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Presence of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the common phrases used in conversation is "presence of mind." One who is relating some experience involving danger, embarrassment, or difficulty will perhaps explain that a serious result was avoided by reason of his "presence of mind." This "presence of mind" is usually thought of as self-control, readiness of thought, or mental alertness. It is quite generally regarded by mankind as a desirable condition.

Christian Scientists have learned that the real man is always consciously in the presence of Mind, God; that man expresses the divine omnipresence, Truth, Love. The fact is that there is no possible place or space where the one and only Mind, God, is not fully present. David proclaimed this joyous truth, as God's omnipresence was revealed to him in answer to his question (Psalms 139:7), "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?"

That infinite God, Mind, is necessarily omnipresent is clear to the logical thinker. The real man, the image and likeness of God, Mind, whom in our real, spiritual being we each individualize, evidences the presence of Mind, for a reflection cannot exist apart from that which it reflects. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 477), "Soul is the substance, Life, and intelligence of man, which is individualized, but not in matter."

A basic teaching of Christian Science is that God, from the very nature of His perfection, knows naught of error, lack, or imperfection. Habakkuk declared this many centuries ago in the words, "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." No one believes that the principle of mathematics includes a mistake, such as that two and two is five. The truth is that two and two is four. The rule is impartial and the truth is constantly available to those seeking it. The correction of all such errors comes through understanding the truth pertaining to numbers.

God, the infinite divine Principle or Life, which creates and sustains all that really exists, could not possibly know an erroneous concept about the illness which He manifests. Infinite Truth cannot cognize ignorance. The very presence of truth forbids the presence of its opposite.

It must be admitted that the apparent dangers, difficulties, and perplexities which beset mankind argue strongly for the reality and presence of something other than God, good. So also do the illusive dangers, difficulties, and perplexities of a night dream. While the night dreamer is entertaining thoughts of distressing scenes and events, he is very sure that he is afflicted and, perhaps, in a precarious condition. Yet he awakens to learn that the suffering and distress were only dreams, and that he was never actually in the seeming experiences of the nightmare.

Christian Science is awakening mankind to the harmonious, imperishable facts of being, of Principle, to the realization that the mortal perspective of imperfection, with its fear, discouragement, depletion, and destruction, has no more reality than a nightmare. Jesus said of this false concept, or material dream of the "carnal mind" (John 8:44), "He is a liar, and the father of it." Each Christian Science healing is convincing proof that God is, indeed, omnipresent, infinite good. There is no mystery about such healing. It consists in awakening the sufferer, the mortal dreamer, from an ignorant belief about himself to a realization of the soundness and harmony which expresses real being.

Right, liberating ideas are constantly available, and when one is faced with a crisis, calling for momentous decisions, they appear as they are sought. At such a time, thought turns Godward in an appeal for aid beyond one's human ability or judgment. One may not think of it as prayer. Nevertheless, thought is appealing to the infinite. There was nothing unnatural about the intelligence manifested by Abraham Lincoln in crises of state. He earnestly looked for divine guidance; hence, in those crucial moments he was enabled to express the intelligence which reflects Mind, God. Neither is the so-called "presence of mind" which causes a motorist to take a right mechanical action and so avert an accident anything miraculous. He is only exhibiting the intelligence which is the reflection of Mind.

Understanding that man is the living evidence of the presence of Mind brings one peace, poise, confidence, selflessness—dominion over environment. Man cannot be separated from God, because real existence expresses the presence of Mind. It was to this fact of being that Paul referred when he said (Romans 8:38-39), "For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Black Butterfly on a White Rose

How did you choose so unerringly
this flower to which you winged
your lovely way? Or could you see
the picture you would make
of ebony on ivory?

GERTRUDE S. DAURIAC

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1937

Mansfield Walks In on Fin.Com. But Is Politely Refused Hearing

Boston Today

Mansfield Denied Voice at Present

Dramatically, without warning, and without invitation Mayor Mansfield strode into the Boston Finance Commission hearing on the Codman Hill Construction Company's so-called "gift contracts" today and demanded that he be heard.

This request precipitated a fiery interchange between the mayor and the commissioners. The four members present withdrew in executive session and voted to defer the time of the Mayor's appearance as a witness.

The Mayor carried with him a sheaf of papers, which, it was reported, contained a 52-page typewritten statement. This, it was estimated, would take him two hours to read. It was further reported that the mayor proposed to take up, item by item, each point the Finance Commission has brought out in its investigation into the George Robert White Fund work done by Codman Hill and put his own interpretation on them.

On the Mayor's arrival an argument immediately ensued with Chairman David Lasker and Joseph Scolponeti, the only two members of the commission who were present, and with Special Counsel George R. Farnum. Denied the privilege of taking the stand an once, the Mayor sarcastically referred to the small attendance of commissioners at such an important investigation. He then told the commission he "had things he wanted to say, such as that William J. Driscoll

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

By a Staff Photographer
Mayor Mansfield at Codman Hill Hearing

Farmers at Polls Vote on Milk Issue

Farmers of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and New York went to the polls today to vote for or against proposals to acknowledge the Federal government as official "referee" to see that the 18,000 farmer participants in the New England dairy game adhere more strictly to the rules of fair play in both the production and marketing of dairy products.

With farmers and dealers fighting among themselves in the matter of prices and policies, farmers made an appeal to the Federal Government to take up supervision of the industry where it left off about a year ago. A Federal marketing agreement was drafted and presented to the farmers for their approval. A two-thirds vote of the farmers at the polls today and tomorrow is required to bring the marketing agreement into effect, thus re-establishing a Federal milk administrator in the Boston market.

Willingness of the farmers to cooperate, if indicated in the voting, will put the Federal Government into action again on August 1 in behalf of a storm-tossed New England milk shed.

Banking Bureau Changes Made

Three personnel changes in the State Department of Banking were announced today by William P. Husband, Commissioner of Banking.

Joseph F. Deignan of Belmont, an attorney, resigned as liquidating agent for the closed Exchange Trust Company and Paul F. Liston, of Cambridge, also an attorney, was named to his places Fred B. Greer, of Alabama, also retired as a liquidating agent.

C. I. O. Calls Off Worcester Battle And Men Go Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 16—The Committee for Industrial Organization has admitted defeat in the chief objectives of its four-month battle with the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company.

With three of its leaders under arrest for disturbing the peace and others facing action for contempt of a Superior Court injunction outlawing the strike, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. last night called off the walkout and ordered its members back to work.

The defeat was a serious one for the C. I. O., since it has made very little headway in New England and its leaders counted on the Reed & Prince fight to win prestige for extension of their activities in other steel plants of the area.

Lost Momentum

Coming on the heels of the S. W. O. C's similar failure to close the independent steel mills of the Middle West, it is taken as evidence that the C. I. O. movement has lost some of its original momentum in the steel industry—a momentum which developed following the capitulation of United States Steel last year without a strike.

This morning, the last of the screw manufacturing plant's 800 employees returned to work, ending seven weeks of idleness. About 300 had returned earlier this week before the end of the strike.

"We cannot overcome the combined opposition of the company, the injunction and the police," explained Martin J. Walsh, sub-regional director of the S. W. O. C.

The strike had been called in the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Power Authority Issue Raised On N. E. Flood Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—Administration leaders in Congress have determined not to permit ratification of the Connecticut River interstate flood control compact without an amendment making clear that Congress reserves control of the power to be developed from the proposed flood control reservoirs, it is indicated today. Adoption of such an amendment, it is added, would require the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont to act on the pact as amended. As now drawn the compact gives to the states the control of all power developed.

A high authority declared today: "It is my firm conviction that the Connecticut River compact cannot be ratified as it now stands. Its power provisions run contrary to the federal power policy. We are likely to have a number of interstate compacts, involving dams, reach us in the coming months and years. I believe we should set down a federal policy regarding such pacts and do it with the first pact that comes before us. We should make it clear and effective that the Federal Government retains control of the power that may be developed from flood control reservoirs."

Meantime Senator Walsh of Massachusetts agreed today that congressional ratification of the Connecticut River pact as it stands would probably require passage of a separate bill decreeing that despite the compact the Federal Government retains oversight of power to be developed. He said he would favor such an amendment. The resolution for congressional ratification of the compact was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Walsh.

Right Thinking Urged to Meet U.S. Problems

Desvernine at Wellesley Considers Threats to American Liberty

Need of Reform

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 16—Asserting that "man is of Divine Origin," and that man has certain rights that have been "anchored to God in the Declaration of Independence," Raoul E. Desvernine, an attorney for the United States Steel Corporation, pleaded before the summer Institute for Social Progress, currently meeting at Wellesley College, for employing the power of right human thinking in meeting the threats presently posing themselves before our American democracy. He readily admitted that certain reforms are necessary, but contended they could be effected within the framework of our present governmental forms.

Mr. Desvernine's plea was followed this morning by a similar appeal from Leroy E. Bowman, director of the United Parents' Association of New York City, who warned against America's making the mistakes of Fascist countries.

Mr. Desvernine, who served on the legal staff of the American Liberty League, outlined his conceptions of the cornerstones of Democratic philosophy:

"The first principle is that man is of Divine origin. He is not a mere mass-particle, an exchangeable unit. He is an individual. This is not a mere theological dogma. It is an American juridical and constitutional concept. Read the early Fathers of our Country and you will be amazed by their repeated acknowledgement of the divine heritage of Man and his God-given rights.

"Thomas Jefferson clearly recognized that man had certain rights, and he officially anchored those rights to God in the Declaration of Independence, so that they would be untouchable by man. He characterized these rights as inalienable. Our Constitution was conceived in this philosophy. It is as much a proclamation of the rights of man as it is a creative act of mechanical system of government.

"Our culture is Christian in origin and in concept, and is not based on atheistic materialism.

"Man, of course, acquires obligations to the society of which he is a member, and must submit the arbitrary and absolute enjoyment of his individual rights to the necessities of the general welfare and common good—but each restriction must be voluntarily accepted or imposed by the legal processes which he has prescribed.

"The present disposition to justify everything on the principle of a mandate from a majority, irrespective of individual and minority rights, is repugnant to our theory of government."

People Sovereign

The second great democratic principle, Mr. Desvernine declared, is that sovereign power resides in the people—who are the source of the power of the Federal and State governments.

"The people," he stated, "are not the creatures of the State, therefore the State is created and functions only as an instrumentality for the political convenience and advantage of the people. It is not a metaphysical person enjoying a personality distinct from its constituent citizens."

In a pure democracy, he continued, the popular will is determined by a mere count of hands, by majority rule. In a representative democracy the case is the same. These forms of democracy are in effect governments of men—government by "transient majorities." But in the American constitutional democracy there is a government of laws, not men—a government protecting minorities rather than submerging them under the will of the transient majority.

Here, he said, lies the great importance of the United States Constitution as "the supreme law of the land."

The third great principle of a con-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Early Ending Of Steamboat Strike Is Seen

State Officials Forecast Speedy Settlement With Seamen

Islands Served

State officials predicted an early settlement today of the steamboat strike which has isolated the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, Mass., for the last four days as officials in Washington apparently were divided as to whether Coast Guard vessels should be ordered to carry food and passengers to the islands.

A statement issued at the State House, Boston, at the close of this morning's conference between striking seamen and the steamship operators said:

"Negotiations are now proceedings in a friendly and encouraging manner, and there is every reason to hope for definite progress by tonight. The way has apparently been opened for resumption of at least skeleton service with one boat."

The statement was given out by Raymond V. McNamara and Thomas F. Curley, members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, who have been seeking to conciliate the two sides in the labor dispute.

Coast Guard Aid

A request for Coast Guard vessels to carry food and passengers was made earlier in the day by Governor Hurley in identical telegrams to President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. It produced numerous official conferences at the national capital and brought conflicting statements from the White House and Treasury Department.

At the White House Stephen T. Early, secretary to the President, said he expected the necessary instructions would be given for use of the vessels. He cited the use of Government ships to take food to strike-bound Alaska during the recent Pacific coast marine tie-up.

Shortly afterward, the Treasury Department issued a statement declaring the department will maintain a "hands off" policy regarding the strike. Secretary Morgenthau, the statement said, is not disposed to permit use of coast guard vessels for carrying provisions to Nantucket Island.

'Not Allow It'

Declaring that the citizens of the two islands are "being penalized" by the strike, the Governor added in a statement to the press, "I shall not allow it."

Elaborating on the reference to reorganization of the New Haven Railroad, he said Attorney General Paul A. Dever had stated the State could not legally take over the steamship line and operate it while it was in the Federal courts.

This disposed of the possibility of State intervention, formally requested last night by the board of selectmen of Nantucket.

Meanwhile, emergency forms of transportation continued with some new ones devised. Airplanes and fishing smacks carried passengers and foodstuffs, especially milk, meat and other provisions, and private tankers of the Island Service Company supplied the Islands with gasoline. Automobiles could not be taken to or from the mainland, however.

William C. Atwater, Fall River, Mass., coal man, sent his diesel yacht Damaris to Nantucket yesterday and took off 19 stranded visitors.

Gilbert Manter, chairman of the Nantucket publicity committee, asserted there was no shortage of food and asked that a contrary radio report be denied. He indicated friends unnecessarily were sending food to the island by mail.

'Boston Edison Company,' Please

New words go into the dictionaries by virtue of common usage. Similarly, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston today became officially the Boston Edison Company, because its patrons and business colleagues have been using that title for years. "And if our customers want it that way, so do we," declared company officials.

Confer on Jobless

By a Staff Photographer
James Roosevelt Lt. Gov. Kelly
At Conference With Editors on Unemployment Problem

New Comet Visible To Unaided Sight First of August

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 16 (AP)—Harvard astronomers said today that the newly-discovered Finsler comet, racing earthward from far-off space, probably would first become visible to observers, without telescopes, about Aug. 1.

Dr. Fred L. Whipple said that although the comet would reach normally visible magnitude about July 18, the brilliance of the moon during the coming two weeks would interfere with amateur observation.

During the first days of August, according to Harvard computations, the comet should be seen at about 8 or 9 p. m., between the North Star, or Pole Star, and the horizon. It will be faint, astronomers said, but should increase in brightness until August 10 when it reaches third magnitude. This would be equivalent to the brightness of the star at the junction of the handle and the bowl of the Big Dipper. It will appear as a somewhat hazy star.

At that time it will be near the second star in the handle of the Big Dipper.

The comet, discovered nearly two weeks ago by Dr. P. Finsler, a Swiss astronomer, now has developed a tail, Dr. Whipple said, half a degree in length. The tail, however, is long and slender, he said, and may not become visible to the observer without a telescope because the comet itself never will become very bright.

Definite computations of the orbit have not yet become possible but, Dr. Whipple said, it appears that the comet swings about the sun in a great ellipse, probably returning only at intervals of hundreds of years.

On this visit astronomers expect it to approach about half as close to the earth as the sun, probably passing within 50,000,000 miles.

Five-Day Week For State Sought

With a plea that Massachusetts should set an example to American industry by adopting a permanent five-day week for its own employees, State Representative Joseph L. Murphy (D) of Dorchester filed a bill today to establish a year-round five-day week for all workers in state departments.

"Massachusetts should be a leader in the movement for a five-day week," Mr. Murphy declared. His bill, filed while the Legislature is not in session, would extend throughout the year the five-day week recently established for state workers during June, July and August. Otherwise, the employees work 5½ days a week.

Hearings Hoped To Provide Rules For Ship Workers

With turmoil and strife marking the spread of unionization among men who go down to the sea in ships, and two powerful labor groups squaring away for a battle royal to gain control of waterfront workers, the Federal Government is taking steps to determine minimum wage scales and working conditions on board ships that receive an operating subsidy.

Hearings are being conducted in leading seaports of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by the U. S. Maritime Commission, descendant of the old Shipping Board which built the bridge of ships in the World War. Boston interests will be heard next Monday at the Federal Building.

A hearing has been held in New York and hearings are to be held in Philadelphia on July 21, in Baltimore on July 23, in Norfolk on July 26, in New Orleans on Aug. 3, and in Houston, Texas, on Aug. 5. Atlantic seacoast hearings are to be before Commissioner Thomas M. Woodward, of the Maritime Commission, simultaneously with those on the Pacific Coast, before Commissioner Edward C. Moran Jr. The Pacific coast schedule provides hearings in San Francisco on July 20, in Seattle on July 27, and in Los Angeles on Aug. 2.

Information will be considered at the hearings—presented orally or in writing—on subjects relative to employment conditions, wage and living conditions of licensed and unlicensed personnel of deck and engine room departments, radio operators and personnel of stewards' departments on shipboard. The topics are as follows:

1. Present manning conditions, and any provision proposed for the minimum manning scales to be adopted by the Commission.

2. Present wage conditions, and any provisions proposed for the minimum wage scales to be adopted by the Commission.

3. Present working conditions, and any provisions which may be proposed for the reasonable working conditions to be adopted by the Commission for various types of subsidized passenger and freight vessels, particularly regarding living conditions aboard ship; nature and hours of work at sea and in port; work which will constitute overtime work at sea and in port; overtime pay or time off in lieu thereof; vacations, including provisions for determining continuous service for such purposes, and subsistence and travel allowances.

Queen Elizabeth Sixpence Dated 1561 Found in Kent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHFORD, Eng. — Mr. S. T. Coldrick's Kentish garden has yielded a Queen Elizabeth sixpence bearing the date 1561. Its present value is about five shillings.

Free 'Ad' Plan Urged to Help WPA's Jobless

James Roosevelt Talks to Bay State Editors on Unemployment

Listing Asked

To State Names and Training of Those Dropped From Relief

BULLETIN

Gov. Charles F. Hurley immediately after presentation of James Roosevelt's plan, took the floor and suggested that federal and state agencies conduct a survey of the financial condition of Bay State industries to see if they were able to absorb more workers, and if they are not he recommended increasing WPA rolls.

Governor Hurley then said that if loans were made to small merchants with good credit, "you would be surprised what this would do to unemployment." Then the Governor urged a survey of state unemployment.

Free publication by the State's newspapers of advertisements bearing names and qualifications of WPA recipients seeking private employment formed the nub of the much-heralded plan offered by James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, at the special meeting he called at the Parker House this afternoon to prevent distress among the 17,000 persons dropped from the Massachusetts rolls yesterday.

The plan was reminiscent of the co-operative activities so popular in the early stages of the depression during the Hoover Administration.

Roosevelt-fils brushed aside without definite answer the queries put to him concerning his own political ambitions, although speculation concerning those aspirations overshadowed pre-meeting discussions.

Present in the Hawthorne Room on the hotel's second floor were some 300 persons, including 229 editors and publishers invited by Mr. Roosevelt. He asked that space in both news and advertising columns be contributed in the drive.

"Position Wanted"

"The first load will have to fall upon the editors and publishers," he told the gathering.

"Your 'position wanted' columns have always been the chief medium—they still are the best medium—to bring jobs and workers together, but at the present time workers have neither the money nor the knowledge of your usefulness to take the initiative with you. For that reason it has been suggested that you take the initiative for them.

"WPA officials will furnish you full lists of those who have been dropped from WPA rolls and elementary data as to what they can do, if you publishers and editors see the wisdom of undertaking to put that information in the form of simple 'position wanted' advertisements, and to run them free of charge in an appropriate manner and for appropriate periods in your papers.

"To some of you, this will be a considerable financial contribution; to others it will be a very small one. The distribution of the burden can, I believe, be equitably adjusted and certainly all can co-operate fully through the news columns of the public press.

"Through this method every part of the Commonwealth will be fully informed of the names and type of work wanted by men and women without employment in their community and in the commonwealth."

Radio Aid Asked

Mr. Roosevelt said that local WPA offices would furnish each newspaper co-operating in the scheme with a list of names of persons needing work, together with a brief description of what they could do. In addition, he said, federal and local agencies might set up some central clearing house through which prospective employers might obain more information concerning individual applicants.

Mr. Roosevelt also appealed for help in the program from radio stations.

He asked that Albert N. Murray, head of the Associated Industries

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

R. I. Board Urges Master State Highway Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16—Record-breaking traffic congestion on Rhode Island highways over the last two week-ends lent emphasis to the report issued this week by the State Planning Board in which recommendations are made for improving traffic facilities.

The board finds that on the whole Rhode Island has an excellent system of highways, "well-paved, well-distributed and conveniently linked

The Week in Rhode Island

with the highways of neighbor states and the New England region." The principal drawback to easy flow of traffic, the report says, is the congestion in the Providence area. Bypasses are necessary to skirt the city congestion, the board believes, and a master state highway plan must start from Providence as a focal point.

One suggestion is for construction of a high-level bridge across the Providence River, south of the center of Providence. Providence is situated at the head of Narragansett Bay and all major traffic lines converge on the city. By-passes around the northern part of the city would force through traffic to make a wide detour. The high-level bridge south of the city, however, would constitute a by-pass at the point of greatest congestion and also would constitute a short-cut, reducing the distance necessary for through traffic to move in getting by the city, the report points out.

The report mentions an earlier recommendation, on which the Legislature at the last session took no action, calling for a survey of beach erosion along the south shore.

An investigation by U. S. Army engineers along this shore last February revealed serious erosion. The engineers found that sand spits were blocking entrance to salt ponds, hindering tidal flow, and recommended that provisions for protecting large sections of the south shore beach be made.

The planning board urges that a comprehensive survey of the shore be made and estimates that $12,600 would be necessary to complete the work. Half of this cost would be borne by the Federal Government, the board says.

Parking Meters Tested

The town of Westerly launched its experiment with automobile parking meters this week. First reaction was a flood of protests that reached the police department and members of the Town Council.

To make sure the meters have a fair trial during the four-month experimental period, the town has installed the meters all through the business district. At the end of the four-month period, the meters will

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional scattered showers and thunderstorms and continued warm tonight and Saturday, probably becoming cooler Saturday evening and night; moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly by Saturday evening.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday; warmer on the east coast tonight; cooler Saturday and Saturday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy; probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday and in the north and central portions tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thundershowers are probable tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to northwest or north winds and mostly overcast weather; probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	76	Minneapolis	64	82
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	74	88	New York	74	78
Denver	66	70	Norfolk	82	96
Helena	52	72	Philadelphia	80	86
Kansas City	70	98	St. Louis	78	92
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	80	96	Washington	80	94

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. July 16.
B—Maximum July 15.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:30 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 7:21 a. m.; height, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
March of the Little Lead Soldiers ..... Pierné
Dance of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Interval
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Ballet Music from "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Gypsy Tango, "Jealousy" ..... Gade
"Mid Thunder and Lightning" ..... Strauss

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor
No Concert Saturday Night

Movies

Boston—

"Born Reckless," featuring Brian Donlevy and Rochelle Hudson. 10:46 a. m., 1:07, 3:28, 5:49, 8:10, 10:30. Also Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker in "Sweetheart of the Navy." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:12, 4:33, 6:54, 9:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"21½ Hours Leave," with Doug MacLean, James Ellison, Terry Walker and Morgan Hill. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea. 3:55, 6:50, 10:00.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Metropolitan—
"Singing Marine," with Dick Powell, Doris Weston and Doc. Rockwell. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:00. Stage: Clyde Lucas and his orchestra. Revue with Troy and Lynne.

Uptown—
"Film," with Pat O'Brien, Henry Fonda and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "There Goes My Girl," featuring Gene Raymond, Ann Sothern, Gordon Jones, Frank Jenks and Alec Craig. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Travel the Orient." "Circus Comes to Town." Peter Van Steeden and his orchestra. "Silly Symphony." "Reunion in Rhythm." "The Land of Magyar," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Memorial—
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda and others. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen.

Fine Arts—
"Cloistered" (intimate life of nuns). 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "The Blue Light," film taken in the Dolomites. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Doing on the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Tremont—
"Give Me Your Heart," featuring George Brent and Kay Francis. 9, 12:30, 4:15, 7:30. Also "Mary of Scotland," starring Fredric March and Katharine Hepburn. 10:55 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:30.

State and Orpheum—
"The Emperor's Candlesticks," starring William Powell and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:10, 7:30, 10:55. Also "Pick a Star," with Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, and Laurel and Oliver. Hardy. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Midnight Madonna," with Warren William, Mady Correll, Kitty Clancy and Edward Ellis. Fenway: 2:15, 4, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Also "She Had to Eat," with Jack Haley, Rochelle Hudson and Arthur Treacher. Fenway: 3:55, 7:40, 9:15, 2. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Modern—
"Another Dawn," with Kay Francis and Errol Flynn. 2, 11:20 a. m., 3:00, 6:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "Fly Away Baby," featuring Glenda Farrell. 10:55 a. m., 1, 3:30, 8:05, 8:35.

University—
Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea in "Woman Chases Man." 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Wallace Beery in "Good Old Soak." 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Music

Adult Recreation Program—
Cesar Elgart's Tango Ensemble; movies. Adult Recreation Center, 18 Eden Street, Charlestown. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Landscape Paintings by Miss Elliot. 11.

James Roosevelt 'Out' but Skeptics Watch

Up and Down Beacon Hill

James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, apparently has crushed all rumors of his 1938 candidacy for Governor by announcing his support of Gov. Charles F. Hurley for re-election.

Yet, notwithstanding last night's statement, a host of unbelievers still consider today's conference on unemployment, called by the President's son, the initial step toward his own candidacy for either Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

The skeptics contend many political developments may occur between now and the 1938 campaign, which James Roosevelt might employ to repudiate conveniently his present promise to support the Governor.

Furthermore, political observers still remember that it was only a little more than two years ago that former Gov. James M. Curley promised to back former Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley as his successor. However, when the 1936 campaign developed Mr. Curley failed to carry out his 1935 promise. Later he appointed Mr. Hurley to the Superior Court bench.

Countless are the occasions on which politicians have found it convenient to follow courses exactly opposite to those previously outlined. So many political observers contend Mr. Roosevelt may provide another example of plan changing.

Publicly Annoyed

But James Roosevelt continues to be publicly annoyed at persistent reports of his prospective candidacy and last night said:

"I'm so busy in Washington that I have no time for any immediate political ambitions."

However, the unbelievers still attach political significance to the conference today. Should the program announced at the Parker House be outstandingly successful in returning the unemployed to private jobs, the fact that James Roosevelt sponsored the plan certainly would not hurt him as a possible candidate.

They also attach importance to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt still maintains his legal residence in Massachusetts although his time is spent mostly in Washington or elsewhere.

1938 Held Opportune

In addition, as has often been pointed out, if the young Mr. Roosevelt has any political ambitions the year 1938, when his father is still in office, appears to be his most opportune time. Massachusetts also constitutes a logical starting point of a political career in elective positions, inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt enjoys considerable popularity here as the result of his 1936 activities on behalf of his father's re-election.

The year 1940, when President Roosevelt retires, may be too late. At that time Paul A. Dever, attorney general, and one of the more promising young Democrats, probably will make his gubernatorial bid. Mr. Dever is politically powerful at present and his official stature is increasing. Thus, by 1940, he probably would be a formidable opponent for James Roosevelt, possibly much more formidable than Governor Hurley, who is not considered a "fair-haired boy" in the eyes of the Roosevelt Administration.

On the other hand, as has been said before, if James Roosevelt does not run for Governor in 1938, a Hurley re-election seems certain.

If Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, runs for Lieutenant Governor, one of the bitterest campaigns the State has ever witnessed may ensue, inasmuch as the present Lieutenant Governor conducts a vitriolic campaign to say the least. He is expected to run for re-election, no matter who may be his opponent.

Edgar M. Mills

American Yacht Club Newburyport Flanks River and Sea

At mouth of the Merrimack it is surrounded by marshlands and islands —It is a year-round club and any voyager is welcome to tie up to a mooring — Tide plays tricks with racing schedules.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 16—Up where the Massachusetts border line meets that of New Hampshire's and where the Merrimac River clashes in a mighty battle of tide versus river, the American Yacht Club of Newburyport is situated.

Hemmed in on all sides by marshlands, cities and islands, this venerable yachting organization is blessed with simplicity and true old-time yachting blood running through its veins.

Yet with all its tidal difficulties, which tampers heavily with a racing schedule, the American Yacht Club is always a welcome host to any stranger as he plies his way up and down the coast

"We pride ourselves," they say, "in our reputation of good fellowship toward brother yachtsmen. Any boat is welcome to moor at one of our moorings in front of the club here for one night or a dozen. If they come here once, they return," they proudly assert, and prove it by the ledger.

Born in March, 1885, although not incorporated until 1890, the American Yacht Club has grown in a sturdy boat-minded environment. Like all seaport towns, the water edge is the place of its birth, sleepy picturesque and crumbling. Once Newburyport outfitted the fastest clipper ships.

Few Schooners Now

Some of her wharves are busy today; coal barges and lumber ships still rub their weathered sides against Newburyport pilings, choked with seaweed. Gone, though, are most of the four-masters and in their places are small boats, racing merrily to and fro at the mouth of the river.

Today, the American Yacht Club is the scene of Newburyport's sailing ships, only the modern idea of sails is racing. This idea of racing is new to American Yacht Club members, too, for racing off its portals was in reality inaugurated around 1932.

Before that, screaming outboard motor racers were both seen and heard skimming over the marshlands until finally less-modern Newburyport broke out in a patriotic rash to put an end to motor and bring back sail.

Around 1932 a few of the small racing boats began to make an appearance along the lower confines of the Merrimac. Commodore Bill Dodge brought in the Pow Pow class, eight 16-foot jib and mainsail craft which were used for racing.

Two years later, open skiffs—16-feet overall—were introduced and soon became a very popular boat. By the end of 1934 there were from 16 to 18 boats racing.

Like Clam Shells

The story about these skiffs goes that being mostly open, water was easily shipped. Finally, as the boats began to sink while racing, the boys would jump overboard on the flats, and would bail the boats by lifting them over their heads.

The class, however, was not limited enough, and some of the newer skiffs would outrig older boats and therefore outsail them. Soon the class drifted away from Newburyport and followers of racing there decided that some class should be started.

George Poor might be given credit for Newburyport's present success inasmuch as he bought Bob Dalrymple's former champion Indian, Firewater. For two years he sailed around Newburyport with his smart craft and journeyed down to Marblehead for the annual mid-summer week races.

The Indian class really was entrenched at Newburyport last year when William Balch bought the Tommyhawk from Winthrop and four other boats were built, including Let Thurlow's Winona, Dave Thurlow's Ketchumadoggie, Ed Siegler's Jolly Roger and Red Hathaway's Dancing Feather.

Before the middle of the season, Marie Holt had bought the Keemah from the Wheaters of the Boston Yacht Club. After Joshua Holbrook's Arawak had been sailed to victory for trophy after trophy by Johnny McAleer last year during Marblehead Week, Bud Holt bought it and now races it at Newburyport.

Is All-Year Club

Besides the eight Indians which race regularly at the American Yacht Club, the organization also sponsors an 18-foot class with certain sail limitations and water-line restrictions, but not a one design class. Two other classes, the Newburyport Birds and the handicap or Yacht class, also hit the starting line off this port.

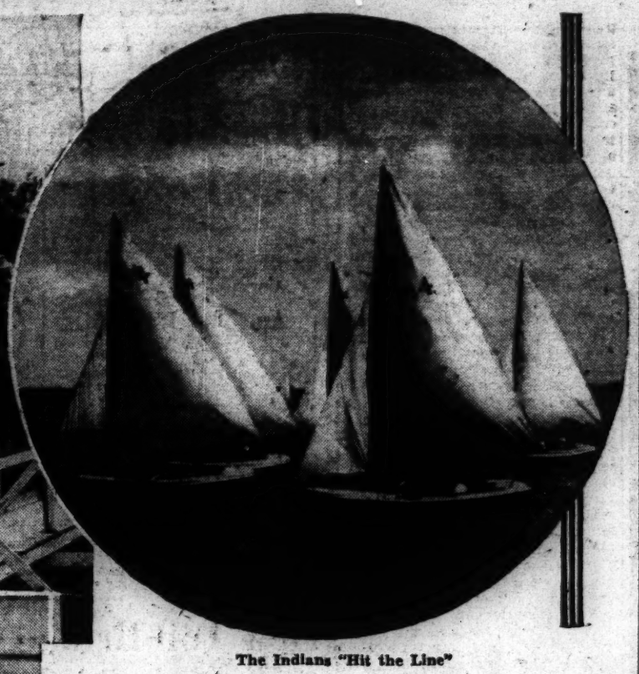
Membership restricts the age limit to 18 years at this club. Although lately there has been a committee formed to look into the advisability of allowing junior memberships, nothing has been done about it as yet.

The club maintains both summer and winter headquarters. In the winter season, from October to May, its headquarters are over the First and Ocean aNtional Bank Building, where two floors form quiet quarters for "ship stove talk" and meetings. Every year, the yacht club holds its annual meeting the second Monday in January at these winter headquarters.

The Executive Committee is headed by Commodore Kenneth A. Reynolds who has for his aids Vice-Commodore Georgs Poor, Rear-Commodore W. Horace Kittell and Secretary-Treasurer Charles E. Houghton.

By a Staff Photographer

American Yacht Club



The Indians "Hit the Line"

"Nigger," the Club Mascot, Fires Starting Gun

Swampscott, Ahoy!

This is the eighth in a series of 21 articles on North and South Shore yacht clubs presented in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. Tuesday's article brings the colorful history of the Swampscott Yacht Club.

Right Thinking Urged in U. S.

(Continued From Page 9)

stitutional democracy, Mr. Desvernine declared, is the decentralization of governmental prerogatives—as in the federal, state and municipal systems—and the careful balancing of power as provided by the Constitution in the American system of checks and balances. Even the Legislative Department, he added, is divided into two houses.

Communism, nazism and fascism, he asserted, express, from different standpoints, the same fundamental philosophy—of the absolute supremacy of the State over the political, social, economic, cultural and religious life of the individual.

Under such totalitarian systems, he declared, "minority rights exist only at the mercy of the majority, which means that they soon cease to exist."

The proposal to reform the judiciary, Mr. Desvernine stated, has been condemned by the President's own partisans as "a violation of all precedents in the history of the American government; as a direct violation of the spirit of the American Constitution; as undermining the protection that our Constitutional system gives to minorities; as being subversive of the rights of the individual; and as subjugating the courts to the will of Congress and the President, and as containing the germ of government of men not of laws."

Speaking of the trend toward totalitarianism with government by majorities at the expense of the rights of minorities, the lecturer declared:

"I am unalterably opposed to accepting this 'new' philosophy of government, because I am convinced from my reading of history that it has not even the appeal of novelty. It has been discredited and rejected by human experience. Where it has been revived in Europe today it has proven to be an exact duplicate of its historical prototypes. It is not a New Deal but a very, very Old Deal.

"Let us re-echo the cry of James Wilson of Pennsylvania in the Constitutional Convention of 1787: 'Can we forget for whom we are forming a government? Is it for men or for the imaginary beings called States?'"

Mr. Desvernine maintained that the abuses present under our democracy are not inherent in the system, but result from its imperfect workings resulting from failure to act in accord with its ideals.

"Our laws must be made to conform to the changing order," he said. The conscience of the wealthy and the powerful needs sensitizing to the rights of the poor and abused, but all this can be accomplished within the framework of our civilization.

"As a man thinks, so is he," Mr. Desvernine concluded, "and as men think so society becomes. Man's thinking is the compelling force behind all economic activities and upheavals."

Mr. Bowman took up the theme in somewhat similar vein.

"It is important," he said, "that America avoid the mistakes of Fascist countries in any changes it makes in its forms of government or national way of life.

'Fascists cut off the flow from the past, and dam up the stream at some point at which the official mind finds firm ground on which to build and perpetuate its own citadel of power and prestige."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time-table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-333m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Kansas City Wheat	London program	Arthur Lane, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Show	Doris Tirrell, organ	"Dari Dan"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	The Singing Lady	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Studio interview	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sport column	News; music; sketch	"Unusual N. E. Stories"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Safety Clinic; speakers	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Continental Music	Piano team	"Dari Dan"; sketch	Safety Clinic; speakers	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Dr. Cunningham	News	Voice of Israel"
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Haenschen's Orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Broadw'y Varieties;	Irene Rich in sketch;	Lucille Madmers, so-	N. E. High School Sym-	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Harmonica ensemble;	prano; Soviers Quar-	phonic Band	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30	Hal Kemp's Orch;	"Death Valley Days"	tet Rosario Bourdon's	Esplanade Concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45	Alice Fay, songs	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	Esplanade Concert	"Wonder Strings"
9:00	Hollywood Hotel:	Robert L. Ripley	Walter Kinder, baritone;	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15	dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	orchestra	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30	revue; vocal solos;	B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra	Coast to Coast Relay	Baumberger Symphony	Song recital
9:45	Ray Paige's Orch.	Grant Park concert	from Boston	Baumberger Symphony	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:00	Med'rn Symph'nies:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"First Nighter"; sketch	The Listener Speaks	Male quartet; organ
10:15	Grofe's Orchestra,	soloists; vocal trio	"First Nighter"; sketch	The Listener Speaks	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	Att. Gen Cummings,	Liederkranzers; Quartet	Mollywood Speaks	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	U.S. Cabinet Series	Nina Schubert Revivers	Roy Campbell, Royalists	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pisotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Bombay	Yankee News Service	ular orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:15	Sport Freeman's Or.	Mail"; Sport Comment	Ray Carter's Orchestra	Ray Carter's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Piccadilly Music Hall";	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Olympian Orchestra
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	variety	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-333m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News; Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go"; music;	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Hits and Encores	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Ray Block, pianist	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	Dalton Trio	"As You Like It"	Studio Speaker	Morning Carnival	"Poetry Corner"
9:30	"Piddler's Fancy"	Mona Paige; Mildred	Variations	Morning Carnival	Piano Moods; songs
9:45	"Piddler's Fancy"	Carlson	Variations	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Your Garden"	"Sweethearts of Air"	Charioteers; quartet	Home With Aunt Jane	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	Song recital	"Raising Your Parents"	"Vass Family"; vocal,	"Choir Loft"; organist	"Front Page Drama"
10:30	Davis Cup matches	"Raising Your Parents"	Manhattan; orchestra	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Davis Cup matches	Bill Kraus's Orchestra	Manhattan; orchestra	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Davis Cup matches	Patricia Ryan, songs	"Three Rancheros"	Variety program; orch.;	"Organ Melodies"
11:15	Davis Cup matches	Minute Men; quartet;	Nancy Swanson, songs	soloists	"Uncle Ted"
11:30	Concert Hall; Organ	Vagabond Rumba orch.	"The Mystery Chef"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Ford Ensemble	Nagel's rhumba orch.	"Dixie Dewey"; vocal	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	Captivators	News; Roonday Revue;	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News; stocks	soloists; orchestra	soloist; organ	"Dance Time"	Italian Radio Review
12:30	George Hall's Orch.	George Hessberger's Bu-	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	George Hall's Orch.	varian Orchestra	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Soap Box Derby	4-H Club program	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Soap Box Derby	Musicale	"Song Pictures"	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Buffalo Presents"	National Grange pro-	Marimba Melodies	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Souvenirs"; trio
1:45	"Buffalo Presents"	gram; speakers; solo-	Three Girls and Boy	Happy Felton's Orch.	Matty Levine Presents
2:00	Madison Ensemble	ist	Sports reports; music	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	Short story editor
2:15	Organ recital	Nat. Grange program	Sports reports; music	concert orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
2:30	Organ recital	Willy Bryant's Orchestra	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:45	Tours in Tone	Willy Bryant's Orchestra	Sports reports; music	Sport reports	"Pages From the Clas-
3:00	Down by Herman's	Vienna Symphony Orch.	Sports reports; music	Bees - Cincinnati base-	sical Album"
3:15	Down by Herman's	Vienna Symphony Orch.	Sports reports; music	ball game	Talk, Dr. Niles
3:30	Commerce speaker	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music	Bees - Cincinnati base-	Sport reports
3:45	Clyde Barrie, songs	Ricardo's Caballeros	Sports reports; music	ball game	Sport reports
4:00	Boy Scout program	Matinee Club; Kogen's	Sports reports; music	Bees - Cincinnati base-	Sport reports
4:15	London broadcast	Orchestra; soloists	Sports reports; music	ball game	Sport reports
4:30	The Dancepators	Matinee Club; Kogen's	Sports reports; music	Bees - Cincinnati base-	Sport reports
4:45	The Dancepators	Orchestra; soloists	Sports reports; music	ball game	Sport reports
5:00	Frank Dailey's Or.	Herman Middleman's Or.	Princeton track meet	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15	Frank Dailey's Or.	Sports reports	Princeton track meet	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Sports reports	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Radio Guild
5:45	The Boston Hour	Sports reports	garten; sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Radio Guild
6:00	News; sports review	News; Little Show	Yankee News Service	Network sport program	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	Studio music; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; Sports Col.	News; sports; music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Views on Orient	News; sports; music	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Ted Lewis' Orch.	Message of Israel;	"El Chico"; orchestra	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Ted Lewis' Orch.	speaker; organ	James A. Roosevelt, talk	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30	Concert Hall	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Wonder Strings"
7:45	Concert Hall	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	"It's a Racket"; sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Saturday Night	To be announced	M. Willson's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Popular songs
8:15	Swing Club	Musicale	M. Willson's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	Goldman Band	Robin Hood Dell Con-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45	sketch; soloists	Goldman Band	cert; symphony orches-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
9:00	"Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	tra, Jose Iturbi, con-	"Louisiana Hayrides";	Songs, Pearl Williams
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	ductor; Philadelphia	comedy and music	Olympian Orchestra
9:30	America Dances	vocal groups; Hoosier	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Ecstasy"; Frederick	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45	America Dances	Hot Shots	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Stark's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00	Your Hit Parade;	Cincinnati Summer	Pan-American Games	Mexican orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15	vocalists; male	Opera Association pre-	From Exposition, Dal-	Movie comment	"Melodic Tones"
10:30	trio; guest soloist	sents "Mignon"	las, Texas	Grant Park concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Cincinnati Opera	Pan-American Games	Grant Park concert	Al Pieretti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Rondelay	Yankee News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15	B. Berigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Clyde McCox's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30	Arnheim's Orch.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Pan-American Chamber	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:45	Arnheim's Orch.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Music from Mexico	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra

Sunday's Features

SECOND ADD RADIO TIMETABLE FRI

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Renaissance Quintet recital

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Salon Orchestra concert; soloists.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National) The Magic Key; Jean Sablon; Suzanne Fisher; Shep Field's Orchestra; Kidoodlers Quartet; Old Song dramatizations; "Arctic Summer in Iceland"; symphony orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Henry M. Neely, narrator.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), International Broadcast from Germany

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The World Is Yours"; Smithsonian drama.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.

6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Tim and Irene," with Sunny Berrigan's Orchestra, in "Fun in Swingtime."

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: dramatic sketch.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Ernest Gill and his California Concert; soloists.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Jane Froman; Don Ross; vocal trio; Freddie Lightner, comedian; D'Ariag's Orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National) Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero Directs; soloists; orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Gulf program: Harry von Zell; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; soloist.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Edgar Bergen; Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; W. C. Fields; Werner Janssen, conductor.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jimmie Wallington, m. c.; soloists; orch.

8:30 WAAB, Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Universal Rhythm"; Frank Crumit; Richard Bonelli; soloists; orch.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Hi There, Audience"; Ray Perkins; soloists; vocal groups; Nat Brusiloff's Orch.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Music Camp Concert from Interlochen, Michigan.

10:0 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Fritz Reiner, conductor.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Sunday Night Party; James Melton, master of ceremonies; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; Donald Dickson; Jane Pickens; Tom Howard; New Yorkers Chorus; May Robson; Jean Muir.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance"; Harold Stokes's Orchestra and soloists.

College Men Get Aviation Course

Squantum's Naval Air Base was crowded today with 12 eager New England college graduates who reported yesterday morning for a month's training under the direction of Lieut. John J. Shea, head of the air base.

These 12 young men have been picked from a long waiting list. They will train at the base for a month, at which time, being able to solo, they will journey to Pensacola, Fla., where they undergo one year's training.

From Pensacola the successful flyers move on to one of the airplane carriers where they spend three years of maneuvering and flying under pay of the Government. The first year at Pensacola they will receive $150 a month and for three years on the carrier they will receive $180 a month. $10,000 life insurance policies have been given to the youthful graduates.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Mother Church Services Over Radio

Sunday, July 18

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Bids to Be Asked For Mystic Bridge

The Metropolitan District Commission, which has secured an appropriation from the State Legislature for $75,000 to build a new single arch bridge over the Mystic Rover at River street, between Arlington and Medford, will advertise for bids next week, it was learned today.

The commission engineers have practically completed plans for the new structure, ultra modern in design with a 60-foot span, 40-foot roadway, and with two ten foot sidewalks.

The old bridge, a wooden structure, has been in service many years and was weakened by the spring floods in 1936 and resultant heavy vehicle traffic over which re-routed traffic passed during the building of the recently dedicated Weir Bridge, a half mile up the river.

Specifications call for the completion of the bridge within four months. The shore line will be altered to take care of a curve in the river. Only pedestrian traffic will be allowed during the building.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not that we have any desire whatsoever to eliminate them . . . but we've been thinking that if somebody suddenly ruled accessories illegal, there'd be precisely no reason for a first floor in most of the shops. Because, after all, they consist mainly of jewelry, and gloves, and gee-gaws and whatnot that go to make up the average woman's costume.

♣ ♣ ♣

One Little Pin Old Dress Renewer

Fortunately fashion always has a full supply of tricks to use on your wardrobe. And when (and if) you've exhausted the supply, the same amount, and even more, appears as suddenly. That is, there are tricks that allow you to make your wardrobe look twice its real size, that allow you to double up (yes, and even treble up) on some outfits. All by the addition and subtraction of some little accessories that either make the old black number look entirely different, or call such strict attention to themselves that the black number is way in the background and entirely forgotten anyhow. We've seen that happen many a time. And sometimes with as small an item as a pin. Which was so entirely different in appearance that it brought forth much comment. All centering on the pin. And nobody remembered that the dress was of the vintage of a few years back. Or if they did they soon forgot it in their enthusiasm over the pin. Yet the pin was not at all expensive, just one of those buys a woman so often has a chance to pick up if she keeps her eyes open, and manages to keep a few dollars in the background for such occasions.

♣ ♣ ♣

Gloves May Help The Transformation

Now the same thing can happen with other items. But you really must be rather certain that you aren't wearing too many things at once that catch the attention . . . otherwise you're not only causing confusion, but losing the entire effect. For instance, a unique pair of gloves . . . good gloves . . . can mean much more in this direction than two huge rhinestone clips and a huge corsage of imitation flowers. Enough is enough.

♣ ♣ ♣

Speaking of Dry Cleaning Methods

Cut prices usually interest most people . . . and we're no exception. But when we find that along with those cut prices we are obviously receiving cut methods; then we call a halt. And that's why we've stopped this business of trying to save too-too much on our dry cleaning bill. Because it wasn't too much fun watching a dress we really treasured come back in a nondescript condition. That is, longer or shorter than it was when we sent it, the shoulder line sagging, the belt missing, and one lone button of the set of eight (that could never be replaced) back somewhere where the dress had been, at just the moment we wanted to put it on. So we decided that the type of service we required was the type of service that required work that entailed such things as rinsing in sterilized solvents, individual brushing, and careful, individual attention from the time the dress was taken in by the dry cleaner. L. H. Daloz Co., whose main office is in Boston, is one of the companies that render just such a service. They appreciate the fact that any garment that is worthy of cleansing, dying, or whatever the service is they are giving it . . . is worth preserving. Incidentally they have the most interesting little booklets which tell all about the dry-cleaning business from way back . . . as well as the derivation of the name Daloz. Though presumably for adult consumption, our youngsters were intrigued with the whole book . . . and it wasn't a day when anything and everything would please them, either.

♣ ♣ ♣

Orange Blossom Honey-mm-yum!

If you're planning on week-ending with somebody, and plan on taking along a little gift in the way of appreciation of the fact that your husband will be reading the funnies when your hostess' children want it, and that they'll wait supper for you just so you can take that long afternoon walk you always insist on when you get near the seashore . . . then may we suggest taking along one of those attractive jars of orange blossom honey from Jordan's. Two pounds of honey . . . all in a colored pottery jar that comes in those lovely dynamic colors; of which California sunshine is made up . . . or so they tell us. Including burgundy, turquoise, canary yellow, nile green and deep blue. It will cost you $1.75.

♣ ♣ ♣

Try Your Husband On a Cummerbund

Afterthoughts: — If your husband has come around to your way of thinking, and will don that article known as a cummerbund (a sash, in case you haven't a dictionary), of a summer evening, Pilene's has them in attractive plaid designs in a summer fabric; India Madras. But if you have to train him along these lines, even to the wearing of a bit of color, then you might try him out with just the narrow pleated Pugaree belts of the same material, for $2. Or the good looking ties for a dollar.—Janet Treat.

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Native Green and Wax Beans	lb. 10c
Native Outdoor Trellis Tomatoes	lb. 29c
S. S. Pierce Epicure Peaches (halves in glass)	Jar 23c—2 for 45c
Monarch Sweet Potatoes	Tin 15c
Kellogg's Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit	Pkg. 15c—2 for 25c

DEPOSIT WITH SAFETY

The fact that individual savings accounts are insured up to $5,000 each by a One Hundred Million Dollars United States Government agency together with a generous rate of interest, is attracting new deposits to this Bank. Trustees of Trust Funds have been quick to recognize these advantages and several of the larger Boston banks have opened accounts with us within the last few weeks. We have also received a number of accounts from fraternal organizations.

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'Road Back' as Film Peace Guide

Keith Memorial Theater

Those who expect to find in "The Road Back" a counterpart to the quality of "All Quiet on the Western Front" will be disappointed. But those who suspect it to be without merit will be pleasantly surprised. As a document of the unsettled days in Germany after the armistice it suffers from diffuseness, lack of clarity and unwillingness to come to grips with disagreeable facts. Yet in lending its emphasis to comic episodes it gains perhaps as popular entertainment. For movie audiences as a rule would rather be amused than stirred.

In its insistence on the futility of war the film offers its chief claim to distinction. With scenes of fighting at the beginning of the picture set in contrast to the casual end of hostilities, again in the restlessness of the returned soldiers left without the only occupation they knew, and finally in a trial for murder when the defendant explains that he had been taught to kill and could not easily forget—the story makes its strongest plea for peace.

To a greater degree it is concerned with the comic adventures of Slim Summerville in the trenches and foraging for himself at home, his romance with Louise Fazenda, the elephantine antics of Andy Devine, the humorous implications of boys who had become men at the front returning to school with youngsters in knee pants, or the confusions of addled officials unable to comprehend the changes that the war had brought. Even to those who might have wished for more serious treatment, these are amusing incidents.

Except in its lighter aspects the acting might have been more illusive. Richard Cromwell is believable as a fresh-faced youngster, but John King leans to artificialities, and the younger ladies become merely stock figures. John Emery does a workmanlike job as a German officer, and Lionel Atwill makes the most of a small part as a public prosecutor.

A little more of German problems and a little less of Mr. Summerville and Miss Fazenda could have made a more powerful picture, though it might have been a less amusing one.

Metropolitan Theater

Dick Powell, whose brash assurance has long been familiar to movie audiences, is warbling his way through another series of adventures in "The Singing Marine" at the Metropolitan. Though the film is more amusing than some of his previous exploits, it is hardly likely to place him in the hall of fame.

Here he is a leatherneck who on furlough tries his voice on radio, meets with immediate success, but finds his sudden fortune embarrassing, for his studio contracts conflict with the terms of his enlistment. So the story resolves itself into a string of complications, with his superiors trying to hold him to discipline, while he seeks to evade their restrictions. From New York to Shanghai the contest of wits makes its way, with first one side and then the other winning the advantage.

Hugh Herbert bustles about as a flustered press agent and Allen Jenkins lays on with a will as an implacable sergeant of marines. Doris Weston, as an admirer of the singer, watches his difficulties with sympathetic patience. The film as a whole falls short of high humor, but it measures up to the standards of summer divertissement.

Clyde Lucas and his orchestra preside on the stage.

Paramount and Fenway

A new juvenile actress, Kitty Clancy, is the chief point of interest in "Midnight Madonna," one of the two films at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. She has the part of a youngster involved in a tangle of domestic problems. Inheriting an unexpected fortune she is handed over to her scheming father by a hoodwinked judge. Thus, it seems, the parent hopes to get control of the heritage. None of the happenings seem of world-shaking importance. They rarely are in such Hollywood studios. Warren William, Mady Correll and Edward Ellis are among the principal players. James Flood directed.

"She Had to Eat," the other picture, is a farce about a game hunter, his English valet and two stranded young people who have been making their way by their wits. Jack Haley, Rochelle Hudson and Arthur Treacher are the conspicuous figures in the cast. Whatever the material, Mr. Haley is always waggishly amusing. He has had long practice in making much out of little.

E. F. M.

The Arts in Boston

Luise Rainer and William Powell
In "The Emperor's Candlesticks," Opening Today at the Orpheum and State Theaters

Photography, 1839—1937

The most complete historic exhibition of photography ever prepared in America is now being shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It was assembled by the Museum of Modern Art in New York and shows that museum's customary thoroughness of preparation and scholarliness of approach. Arranged chronologically the show may be followed from the primitive days of the daguerreotype, calotype and paper positive. It moves along with subsequent inventions which brought improvements, and made the practice of photography accessible to millions.

While the exhibition may be viewed with emphasis upon each step of mechanical progress, it is also very absorbing for the prints which have been selected to show the vast range and the enormous usefulness of the camera. Today we take the accomplishment for granted with the abundance of extraordinary shots served up in journals and weeklies.

This exhibition may be approached in many ways. There is the technical, the aesthetic, the social. The perennial topic of photography, is it art?, arises, and there are many prints here at the museum that seem to touch us as deeply as do pictures made by the hands of artists. It is idle to set photography and painting, even print making, side by side, for each medium must be seen, enjoyed and estimated in its own context. Certainly the camera cannot be expected to make those minute variations of personal or temperamental cast, to which a brush or pencil responds most obediently. On the other hand, what a world the camera has revealed to us in the instantaneous shot, the clear straightforward rendition in which everything which comes within range is transliterated mechanically. There are candid camera shots, shots of extreme brevity in which occurrences hitherto unseeable, because of speed, have been recorded clearly and unexcitedly by the camera. The camera enlarges the world, investigates, records, proves.

There are other features about these prints. Distortions, for instance, prove facts which have perplexed many of us in visual art. Distortion is taken for granted in a photograph, a result of perspective, a mechanical oddity. How we have criticised painters for employing distortion, like El Greco and Michelangelo. It seemed a defect in vision. And now we discover that distortion is often truer than proportion. That distortion is natural and the artist has often willfully corrected it.

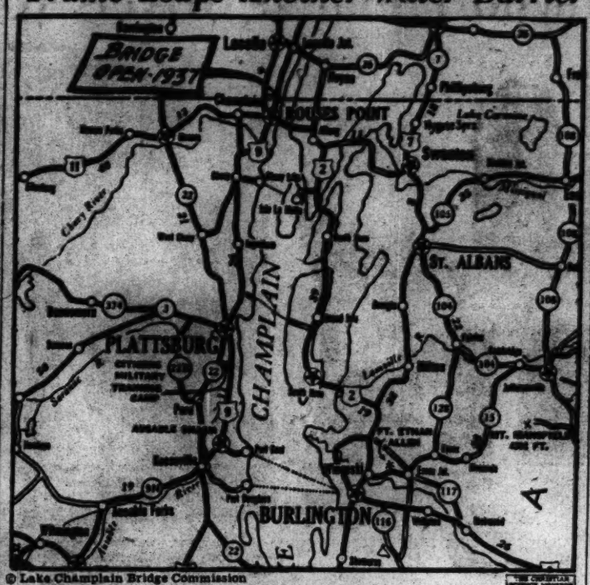
The photographs may serve educational purpose; they may be used for propaganda; they provide illustrations for ideas. They are even carried across the threshold into the imaginative world, and through clever manipulation made to seem illogical and recondite, as though they were made by surrealists.

No doubt the photograph has made inroads upon the domain of the artist, but time has shown that photography has a world of its own, vast and ranging. So far as the pictorial and graphic artist is concerned, the camera came at a momentous time, for art had become so realistic, so photographic, that it had lost hold of itself. The camera displaced the unimaginative painter, and put the burden upon the enterprising artist to get back into the more fanciful, more decorative world in which he belonged.

The camera has also made man more aware, more observant of the world which surrounds him. The camera is undiscriminative; it records everything within range; it is democratic. It has disclosed sources of beauty hitherto unsuspected. A mechanical device, the camera with its limitations, with its accidentals, with its subtle variations, has, paradoxically, a "personality" of its own.

D. A.

Traffic Leaps Another Water Barrier



© Lake Champlain Bridge Commission

Spanning Lake Champlain
Direct Passage Provided Between Alburg, Vt., and Rouses Point, N. Y.

New Toll Bridge Opens Way Vermont to New York in North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBURG, Vt., July 16—Hundreds of motorists, business men and officials from Canada, New York and Vermont gathered here this morning to help celebrate the opening of the half-mile-long steel bridge which will enable motor traffic to get from New York State into Vermont without taking the ferry or circling 40 to 60 miles through Canadian territory.

Looking on as 12-year-old Laura Thomas, daughter of one of the bridge commissioners, snipped the ribbon at mid-stream, were Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont; Stanley C. Wilson and John Weeks, former Governors; Justice Byron O. Brewster of the New York Supreme Court, and Lithgow Osbourne, New York State Commissioner of Conservation. As the ribbon dropped, eager motorists stepped on the gas, intent on being among the first to cross the $800,000 span, which represents another move to make New York and Vermont more accessible to each other by means of connections across Lake Champlain. The bridge just north of Crown Point was the first to provide direct motor communication between the two states without resort to ferries.

Governor Aiken described the bridge as a symbol of abiding friendship between the two states. "It brings nearer the day," he said, "when travelers from other climes will visit the northeastern states, where they will find our people are not lacking in the loyalty to the government, ever-insistent that this government be made to serve and not to dominate."

Commissioner Osborne said his state was a co-operator rather than a competitor of other states in efforts to attract tourists.

Recalling his part in making possible the construction of the Champlain bridge between Chimney Point, Vt., and Crown Point, N. Y., John E. Weeks, former Vermont Governor, declared:

"I am an inveterate crusader for an adequate transportation system. I think I proved that when, during my sincere, modest efforts as Governor of Vermont, I struck out rather boldly for adequate paved highways against the political timidity and the advice of some of my closest friends."

Calling the bridge an "economic benefit" to both states, State Senator Benjamin F. Feinberg of Plattsburg, N. Y., declared:

"Bridges have knit communities in this nation together, and here we view an accomplishment of just such a character."

The new span, almost one mile in length, with its approaches connecting the town of Alburg, Vt., with its New York neighbor, Rouses Point, was opened free of tolls for 24 hours to the steady stream of motorcars flowing in from northern Vermont and from New York and Canada. A parade, provided with an international flavor by a company of Canadian soldiers from St. Johns, Que., was on the program for this afternoon.

N. H. Legislature, Nation's Largest, Rejects Big Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 16—The unexpected took place in the New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday when Representative Dennis M. McDonough of Dover introduced a resolution that the membership of this, the largest state legislature in the country, should be reduced from its present size of 418 members to 90.

Students of state government have long laughed at the size of the New Hampshire House, especially in consideration of the size of the state. But not the most optimistic of these students had dared hope that any move to reduce its size would ever come from the body itself.

When it came time to vote on the McDonough resolution it was found that not even 90 of the 418 members of the House were present. But the resolution was turned down by a 44 to eight vote. The resolution read:

"That it is the opinion of this House that its membership should be reduced from 418 to 90, and that such reduced number is adequate and sufficient to best expedite the business of the House in an efficient and economical manner."

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued From Page 9)

be removed if the council is convinced their use is not warranted.

Westerly police believe the meters will help to prevent overtime parking in the business area and will make available more spaces for motorists. Opponents of the plan object to paying five cents for the privilege of parking.

Westerly has tried out the meters after watching the experience of Providence. When the meters first were installed on Providence streets last spring, a storm of protests was raised. Whether the police legally can compel motorists to observe the meters is a question that has been taken to court and a ruling by the Supreme Court is expected in the fall.

After the first flurry of protests, Providence motorists became accustomed to the meters. This week the police reported the average weekly revenue from the 250 meters in Providence amounts to $600 and that few protests are being received. As in Westerly, the Providence meters are being tried experimentally.

The city of Woonsocket is considering installing the meters.

* * *

$16,389,921 Payroll

Payrolls distributed in Rhode Island during the month of June amounted to $16,389,921, an increase of more than 12 per cent over the amount distributed in June, 1936. The figures were revealed this week by the Brown Bureau of Business Research.

The cotton industry led the list for this month with a total of $2,027,237 in payrolls. It was followed closely by the wool and worsted industry whose total was $2,006,563.

The June total showed a slight recession from the May figures, but the bureau explains this as a seasonal decline.

* * *

Safety Record Stands

Rhode Island, proud of its traffic safety record, which ranks among the best in the nation, added another feather to its cap over the week-end. Traffic on all the major arteries was reported record-breaking, but no serious accident of any kind was reported. Thousands from the state and from neighboring states flocked to the beaches. All bus lines reported booming business and traffic was so dense that on many roads motor cars were able to move only at a snail's pace. Anticipating the rush, state police were shifted from less-frequented roads to help handle the congestion near the shore.

* * *

Store Clerks Strike

Business in the center of Pawtucket was tied up this week when clerks in department stores called a strike demanding Saturday nights off during the summer. On Saturday afternoon, when the strike was called, business was halted in 30 stores in the downtown section. This week the strike was continued, but the union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, confined its activities to the larger establishments.

The sole issue, officials of the union said, was the Saturday night closing.

* * *

Alumni Fund Grows

Brown University's Alumni Fund has been increased by $33,178, the university announces as a result of the annual drive that ended June 30. A total of 2915 persons made contributions to the fund this year, 497 more than made donations last year which set a high record.

Kansas High in Minerals

Kansas outranks all of the famous mining states of the West and is ahead of Alaska in producing minerals.

Mansfield Denied Voice at Present

(Continued From Page 9)

(president of the Codman Hill Company, now in jail on a contempt sentence for failure to produce the records of the company) had been a client of his," but that he "had never been counsel for the Codman Hill Company."

Thomas L. Flynn, a city building inspector who testified yesterday, was prepared to resume the stand when the Mayor walked quickly into the Council Chamber. He went at once to the table where counsel and the commissioners were seated, and spoke in a low tone. The conversation was not audible.

Suddenly the Mayor stepped back with the remark that he "would like to say anything that he had to say openly."

He added that he was willing to be cross-examined and give all the information he could, to the best of his knowledge.

The Mayor then made his remark that he would prefer to testify in the presence of the whole commission and continued that he thought "it would be the proper thing for the whole Finance Commission to be present at a hearing on anything as important as this."

"I came prepared to make a statement."

Special Counsel Farnum said that he would not prevent the Mayor from taking the stand but believed there would be a more suitable time. It was his judgment that it would be better if the mayor went on when all the evidence was in. Then the Mayor could come at his own convenience and have all the time he wanted.

The Mayor replied he would be the judge of that, but that he preferred to make his statement now. He admitted he understood counsel did not like to be interrupted, but that there had been several times when this has occurred in the hearing. He said he did not see why this courtesy could not be extended to him.

He then vouchsafed that that Mr. Driscoll had been a client and one of the commissioners interrupted to remark, "We knew that." As the Mayor continued with the statement that he had never been counsel for the Codman Hill Company, Commissioner Scolponetti interrupted to remark, "We don't owe this to the Mayor to come up here and give information that might help his case."

"That was a cheap remark," retorted the mayor.

He added that his case had been prejudged by the press and by the commission and that he had something to say which "would even up the score."

In the meantime Commissioners Robert Robinson and Joseph Maguire had arrived on the scene. The Finance Commission then decided upon an executive session, called a recess and retired from the room.

Mayor Mansfield sat in the witness chair facing the commissioners' vacated seats, ruffled his papers and then put them in order.

Within five minutes the commissioners returned and Chairman Lasker addressed the uninvited witness.

"The Commission has voted you will not be allowed to make a statement now but you will have full opportunity to make any statement you wish before the investigation closes."

Mayor Mansfield slowly arose and said, "I wish to say now there is apparently no sound reason why I should not go on today unless my statement or intervention dislocates Mr. Farnum's procedure."

The Mayor pointed out that so far six other witnesses have had to suspend their testimony while other witnesses were called in.

"I think that by allowing me to go ahead with my statement that it will not dislocate matters.

"Public opinion is being formed. Remarks are made here that the public believes. I don't think it is fair or proper to let the public so think."

"There should be evenness on both sides. All I want is fair play and protection for myself, the city and the White Fund."

Chairman Lasker answered: "All those questions were taken up by the commission in executive (session) but we feel that as a ruling has been made we will not take your statement at this time."

Attorney Farnum broke in to remark that continuity had not been broken by interruption of witnesses. He raised his voice to a shout to say, "I am handling this investigation no differently than I handled the Dolan case."

The mayor stood up again and replied: "This is not an adversary proceeding. It is a proceeding by which the commission is trying to find facts."

He asked, "What harm can my statement do?" His answer to his own question followed—"None."

The mayor closed with the remark that in every public meeting he ever heard of, high public officials were usually allowed to testify on their own time. "As mayor of Boston I ask that that apply here."

Chairman Lasker said he appreciated the mayor's position but that the commission vote had been taken. The mayor asked if the vote was unanimous. Mr. Lasker made no reply.

"Well, as you make no answer," said the mayor, "I gather it was not a unanimous vote."

On his way out the mayor turned and shot back, "I intended to tell you I have ordered Mr. Hall (real estate manager of the White Fund and superintendent of buildings for the city) to install fans up here to keep you cool."

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 9)

of Massachusetts, give the group the benefit of his experience and present the viewpoint of large employers.

Mr. Roosevelt referred to the meeting as following the example of the old time New England town meeting, and said that he had purposely omitted inviting many who had a right to be there simply because he wanted to keep the group small, and flexible.

Among those present were: Col. John J. McDonough, State WPA administrator; David K. Niles, assistant national director of the WPA; Gov. Charles F. Hurley; Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly; State Labor Commissioner James Moriarty and Banking Commissioner William P. Husband.

Pickets Withdrawn

Scheduled to start at 2 p. m., the meeting was 30 minutes late in beginning.

Pickets, assigned by the Workers' Alliance of America to operate in front of the hotel, were withdrawn by Walter Bell, executive secretary of the local group, "as a courtesy to the President's son."

Several representatives of the group were admitted to the conference, however. These men, mostly from WPA "white collar" projects, were all intent on telling Mr. Roosevelt that there are no jobs for them in private employment.

Mayor Campaigning

This was hardly designed to bolster the confidence of Mr. Roosevelt who came here, obviously, filled with the ambition of instituting a major publicity campaign to get private work for those dropped from relief.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt recalled that the Workers' Alliance has been accused of communistic leanings, and took their dolorous account with a grain of salt or not, is, of course, not known; but the workers laid particular emphasis on the fact that during the entire month of May the Boston office of the Massachusetts Employment Relief Service was able to place only 567 in jobs.

Save In
Kennedy's Semi-Annual
MARK DOWN Sale
Famous Kuppenheimer, Timely and Kenworth
MEN'S SUITS
Generously Reduced

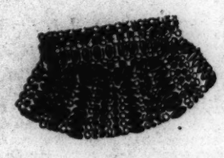
Formerly $25 Now . . . $20.75
Formerly $30 Now . . . $24.75
Formerly $35 Now . . . $29.75
Formerly $40 Now . . . $34.75
Formerly $50 Now . . . $42.75

Men's Furnishings
At Generous Mark Down Savings
$2 Men's Shirts ..... now $1.65
$2 Men's Pajamas ..... now $1.65
50c Men's Hose ..... now 35c
$1 Men's Neckwear ..... now 79c
Woven Madras Shorts ..... now 47c
Men's Shoes ..... now $4.84

Charge Purchases Are Due and Payable as Follows:
one-third AUG. 10 — one-third SEPT. 10 — one-third OCT. 10

KENNEDY'S
Stores Located at
Boston, Providence, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Brockton, Lynn, Hyde Park, Salem

Historic BOSTON . . . and the famous VENDOME
Adjacent to everything of interest
comfortable refined atmosphere
10 minutes walk to The Mother Church
RATES Single from $3, Double from $4
HOTEL VENDOME
COMMONWEALTH AVE. just off COPLEY SQ
BOSTON

Open Saturday—Closed Monday
Shepard
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

Scarce at any price—but a miracle of value at this tiny price!
2.25
Wooden Bead Handbags
White or Multi-color Bags in top zipper pouches or envelopes, even handle styles. Also a lively group at $3.
Leather Goods Shop—Street Floor
BOSTON

OFFICIAL NOTICE
Under the provisions of Chapter 217 Acts of Massachusetts, 1937 the name of
The EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of BOSTON
is today changed to
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
Frank D. Comerford
President
30 Boyleton Street, Boston, Massachusetts
July 16, 1937

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

QUALITY
Meats, Fish, Groceries, Provisions
Free Delivery Prompt Service
Charge Accounts Invited
It Costs No More to Shop at
RHODES BROS.
130 Massachusetts Avenue Boston
Ken. 5500
Brookline and Newton Residents Call COMmonwealth 1040

SPAULDING & RIEDEL
Furriers
OUR GARMENTS AND OUR WORK ARE UNSURPASSED
376 Boylston Street

Adrian Beauty Salon
Offers Fine Work
Individual Styles
Haircutting and Permanents by Mr. Adrian
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MACLEOD AUTO SUPPLY CO.
10 Westland Avenue
Battery Service Station
TIRES AND TIRE REPAIRING
Tel. CIRcle 9020

FANEUIL FRUIT EX.
Four Conveniently Located Stores
150 Mass. Ave., Boston
167 Huntington Ave., Boston
1940 Beacon St., Brookline
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LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
PIERCE-ARROW CARS
Office and Stand Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

Announcement!
SHELL SUPER-SHELL and the New Golden Shell Motor Oil now available at this convenient garage
FALMOUTH STREET GARAGE
Cor. Falmouth and W. Newton Streets

Lovely, Light Summer
KICKERNICK UNDERGARMENTS
MONITOR ADVERTISED
Also Handmade Slips, Gowns, Panties
MRS. FOWLER'S LINGERIE SHOP
420 BOYLSTON ST. KENmore 5050
Mail Orders Carefully Filled

MEN'S WEAR
Charles A. Bond

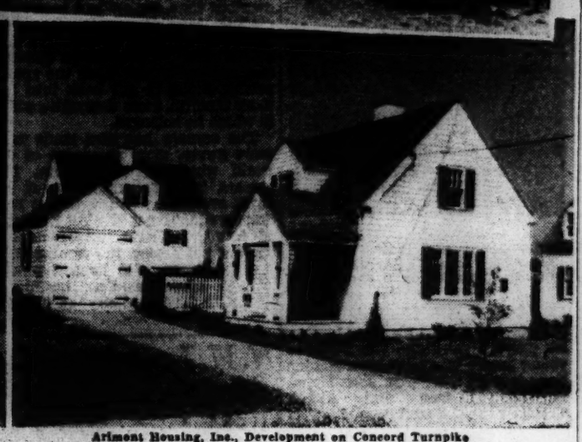
New Marblehead Housing Development Breaks Historic Ground

Restricted residential district is being opened across cliffs toward waterfront where Indians once camped—Steam shovels unearth relics of the red men: arrow heads, pottery, stone axes, spear heads—private ground for 300 years.

By a Staff hPotographer
Belmont Hill Development Near Concord Turnpike
View of Pirate's Cove, Marblehead Cliffs, New Waterfront Homesite on North Shore

Beach Bluff, Swampscott, Modeled After Mary Pickford's "Pickfair" by Angus MacDonald, Architect

Colonial-Type Home by Douglas & Hunneman at Marblehead Cliffs—Donald C. Goss, Architect



Arimont Housing, Inc., Development on Concord Turnpike

The Real Estate Week

Zealously guarded by its three owners over a period of more than 300 years, the 160 acres of newly-acquired home sites known as Marblehead Cliffs today directed a pointed rebuke to matter-of-fact statisticians who are too absorbed in their figures to notice that there is a highly colorful and historically significant side to the real estate business.

For the view from Lafayette Street, Marblehead, close to the Salem line, out across Marblehead Cliffs to one of the last remaining waterfront properties available for home developments on the North Shore, is as thoroughly inspiring to historians as it is to home-seekers who see in this new Douglas and Hunneman venture a chance to locate their families near to the ocean whose shores are almost completely blockaded by great estates from Lynn through to Gloucester.

But what does the historian see? Where the would-be home owner visualizes a white fence with a gateway and path leading up to a cozy Cape Codder or Dutch Colonial, the eyes of historians reflect the glow of Indian campfires that burned on these very acres from 100 to 300 years ago.

History via Steam Shovels

Not often do builders stumble upon property so authentically associated with history as Marblehead Cliffs. For history states that here on the broad reaches of meadows broken in places by towering oaks was the traditional campaign ground of Nanepashmet, head sachem of all the tribes that roamed the region when the roar of the first English blunderbuss echoed along the Atlantic seaboard.

Although not promarily interested in archeology, the builders in excavating for home sites during the last few weeks could not mistake the historical evidence uncovered of what was once a great Indian civilization. Fragments of pottery, axes, gouges, stone pestles and stone hammers came up with the steam-shovels. Also arrow heads, tomahawk points, spearheads and other crude implements of war were excavated.

But that is a tale of days that are gone, of a period in which housing had not gone beyond the wigwam. Today, the sponsors of Marblehead Cliffs envisage a rising community of modern homes, priced to fit almost every pocketbook, yet maintaining to a large degree many of the architectural characteristics incorporated in the first rude structures erected on New England soil.

New Street Started

Already a wide thoroughfare has been started at Lafayette Street to pierce the center of Marblehead Cliffs, down to the waters of Pirate's Cove, in whose foam is written many a hair-raising tale of dearly bought booty.

Close to Lafayette Street, the houses will cost about $9500, ranging upward to some $20,000, as the property slopes off toward the ocean. Each home class, however, will be segregated from the others to form individual communities in their own price range. Lots will run from 12,000 to 18,000 feet on the average.

In the four months that have passed since Douglas and Hunneman took over the property for development, most of the lots in the first section have been sold and several houses are now under construction. In arranging the layout of the development, a definite plot and purpose has been followed to maintain faith with the Marblehead tradition of quaintness combined with beauty and simplicity of architecture.

For landscaping, Wayne E. Stiles, nationally known authority, was obtained by the sponsors. Recognizing the need for a central authority to control the style and design of houses for the mutual protection of buyers, the sponsors have retained the services of Donald C. Goss as consultant architect. He is a resident of Marblehead, trained in the tradition that goes with this town of narrow streets and rose-arbored doorways.

Mr. Goss has to approve every house put up on the property to protect home owners against architectural incongruities.

Since the vehicular tunnel was constructed under Boston harbor, traveling time over the road to Marblehead from Boston has been reduced from one hour to half-an-hour.

Not many years ago, the North Shore was one of those places visited only by motorists with a maximum of patience in pulling through traffic jams and stopping at crossroad traffic signals. The path of the motorist ran down the Revere Beach Boulevard through Revere, Everett into Somerville, then over the traffic-choked Northern Artery into Cambridge and the North Station's crowded district. Today, it takes 20 minutes of easy riding to get from Marblehead to the East Boston entrance to the harbor tunnel. From the Boston side of the tunnel, downtown Boston and the Back Bay are easily accessible.

* * *

Commuters who have watched the rapid growth of the $1,000,000 air-conditioned, individually heated apartments on Commonwealth Avenue, backing up to the Reservoir will be glad to learn that one of the group of three connecting buildings will be ready for occupancy on Sept. 1. The other two will be opened Oct. 1.

In the course of the next 10 days, complete bulletins will be made available to the public explaining this unique apartment building of 151 suites which will contain a community recreation room off the lower foyer, corner windows in all living rooms, a rear-yard court and step-down living rooms. Each apartment will also have its own gas-heating unit, although gas, electricity and heating will all be included in the rents which will range from $60 to $75 for one-rooms, $65 to $105 for three rooms, and somewhat higher for four rooms.

These buildings, however, place a new interpretation upon one, two and three-room apartments. For instance, one room means a step-down living room, kitchen-dinette, reception hall and an alcove up one step off the living room large enough to sleep in. The larger apartments are proportionately huge, although termed two, three and four-room suites.

* * *

Modern dwellings have garages in their basements . . . why not apartment houses? Because Merrill Nutting of Newton asked himself that question just before embarking on an apartment house project close to the Lake Street elevated terminal on Commonwealth Avenue, Greater Boston will shortly have its first apartment building equipped with parking space for every family right within the basement.

Known as Knowles Court, the two-story, $65,000, 12-suite apartment will be completed and ready for occupants by Oct. 1. It is being constructed along the colonial lines followed by the Harvard dormitories along the Charles River. Mr. Nutting is emphasizing home-like atmosphere, resembling the private home with its individual and easily accessible garage, place for parking visitors' cars in the back-yard and a large court-yard at the side where occupants can retire with their families on balmy days with books and steamer chairs.

Prices are fixed at $85 for three rooms, including living room, bedroom, kitchenette-dinette and garage included. The suites will be air-conditioned winter and summer with heat individually controlled by unit thermostats.

Complete MORTGAGE SERVICE

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Let us show you with actual figures how easy it is and how little it costs to carry a mortgage in this leading Co-operative Bank.

MERCHANTS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
CO-OPERATIVE BANK IN NEW ENGLAND
School St., 2nd Floor, Boston

Piping System of Importance For Comfort of Home-Owners

Hints to Home Owners

The average home has more than 400 feet of invisible piping. Basically, there are pipes to bring hot and cold water to faucets and valves in bathroom, kitchen and laundry; then there are larger pipes to carry away the waste and pipes to bring heat to the radiators. The manner in which piping is installed is vital to the comfort and livability of the home. Pipe should be carefully cut, threaded, reamed and fitted. Pipe joints should fit so there is no leakage. If too small, the pipes will annoy the family by insufficient supply, particularly on second floors. Pipes must be properly pitched so they will drain adequately. Traps and water seals must be correctly installed. Venting systems must be provided to equalize pressure in soil and waste pipes. These are a few of the factors in piping that demand skillful workmanship. Don't overlook the piping during the glamorous moments when the house seems to have all the exterior appearances of the perfect dream-home.

* * *

Rack for Screens

Before taking off the screens next fall, why not build a rack for them instead of putting them away promiscuously in the cellar or attic. There is the upright-slotted rack into which screens slide like drawers in a bureau, or the shelf-like rack on which screens either lie or are stacked on their sides. In either instance, the purpose is to get the screens off the damp floor so they will not warp and to have them in an accessible place for removal next Spring. The racks are easily built.

* * *

Wallpaper Contrasts

It's modern . . . the trend for putting both plain and figured wallpaper or two different colors of wall paper in a single room. And some home-owners declare it is smart. At any rate, the new trend has proved very effective in many homes. But after all, is this so-called "modern" trend not just another attempt to revive the old New England practice of giving variety to the traditional Colonial living room by papering one portion of the wall and panelling the other?

In small rooms, it is advisable to keep the plain paper in close harmony with the figured background. But in large rooms, striking effects are obtained by the adroit use of contrast. Such two-patterned rooms should be tailored to measure, in other words, planned to fit both the wall architecture and the furniture arrangement. For a combination dining room and living room, figured paper on one end and plain on the other gives individuality to each.

* * *

Mahogany 'Chores'

Philippine mahogany is the Jekyll and Hyde wood of the world, a companion of luxury in the swankiest of homes, yet a common workman doing mundane chores and earning its keep in varied practical pursuits according to a survey by the Modern Home Institute.

Because of its beautiful ribbon-grain, Philippine mahogany has become a leading trim for home interiors and for fine furniture. Yet it is widely used in such unrelated fields as fishing, ukelele manufacturing, the making of tennis racquets and in the baking industry.

Its resistance to salt water makes Philippine mahogany an excellent product for decking and planking of high-class vessels. It is used also in fishing rods and spools for deep-sea fishing reels. Bakers' peels, prey to chemical corrosion, are almost uniformly made of this tropical hardwood. It's expensive, but worth the price, if you have it, for furniture of lasting quality.

* * *

Care of Drain Trap

The Modern Home Institute says that every home with a drain trap in the basement floor should be protected against the entrance of foul gases by a fresh water seal. In other words, these traps should be primed regularly with fresh water to offset evaporation. A recent survey revealed that 27 of the 51 major cities in the United States now require automatic "priming" by special safety valves.

U. S. Patrol Boat Picks Up Trawler

Uncle Sam's 125-foot patrol boat Travis moved swiftly among the fishing vessels on the edge of Georges Bank this morning after a 150-mile dash from Boston during the night.

Trawlers, draggers, netters, handliners rolled with the long ground swell or moved slowly forward dragging other trawls or other nets, while sharp eyes aboard the Coast Guard boat were peering through binoculars, searching for the trawler Cambridge of the Irving Usen fleet, reported disabled when a wire cable "meshed" with the propeller.

The radio man rushed forward. "Message from Boston headquarters, sir," he said with a salute. And the course was changed, the Travis heading for the Georgetown, another Boston trawler, about five miles from the position in which the Cambridge had been reported. A distressed fisherman needed attention ashore.

The Travis took him off, headed back to pick up the disabled Cambridge and then began the long tow back to Boston.

Destroyer Craven Leaves Fore River

The new destroyer, Craven, sister ship to the U. S. S. Gridley, recently launched, left the Fore River ship yards at Quincy this morning for a short shake-down cruise today, before heading for Simpson's Dry Dock in East Boston, in preparation for her first navy trial.

Before her first cruise, when the navy board will check on her construction, the Craven will be scraped, cleaned and have a general overhauling at Simpson's "marine beauty parlor." Capt. Joseph Kent, Secretary of the Boston Marine Society and veteran trial-run skipper, is in charge of the Craven until the Government takes over the destroyer.

The new destroyer cost $4,000,000 and is one of the new single smokestack, 1500-ton ships.

Legion Members Plan Irish Visit

All members of the American Legion visiting Europe this fall, after their annual convention in New York, will be allowed to enter the Irish Free State without a passport, according to an announcement by the Boston office of the Cunard-White Star lines this morning.

Instead of the usual "vise" charges that the Irish Free State levies, the American Legion identification card will be sufficient, according to the announcement.

It was learned also that Thomas Kennedy of the Boston office will have charge of a large party from Boston on the fall pilgrimage to Ireland.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Bremen	July 17	Cherbourg	July 23	July 17 1:00 pm	July 17 8:00 pm
‡Rex	July 17	Gibraltar	July 23	July 16 8:00 pm	July 17 9:00 am
*Scythia (Boston)	July 17	Galway	July 24	July 17 3:00 pm	
Berengaria	July 21	Cherbourg	July 27	July 20 8:00 pm	July 21 8:00 am
Pres. Harding	July 21	Plymouth	July 29	July 20 8:00 pm	July 21 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	July 23	July 18 6:00 pm	July 18 8:00 pm
President Hoover	San Francisco	July 24	July 19 6:00 pm	July 19 8:00 pm
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26 6:00 pm	July 26 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro	July 23	July 17 4:00 pm	July 18 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 3	July 29 6:00 pm	July 30 8:00 pm

†Except Italy. ‡Italy only. *England and Irish Free State.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Colorful Delphinium Seen Along N. E. Roadsides in July

The New England Garden

From the point of view of the motorist, July is the most colorful month in suburban New England. Delphiniums and other tall background plants of perennial borders and "old-fashioned" gardens are in full bloom. Almost every home place has at least one clump of these favorites blooming where it can be seen from the road. Here are flowers large enough and colorful enough to show up well in any garden border.

For decades, in both Old and New England, delphinium have been among the most popular of "old-fashioned" flowers. With the tremendous strides made by modern hybridizers, there is, however, very little about delphinium but the name that is truly old-fashioned. Since they are blooming so generally everywhere now, this is a good time for us to note varieties and list possible selections to add to our gardens another year.

There are the several original strains of delphinium and also several hybrid strains from which to choose. Perhaps the most profuse and continuous bloomer of all is the new improved Belladonna variety, Cliveden Beauty. It is a clear turquoise blue, much brighter than the old Belladonna.

Another old type, recently much improved, is the Formosum. This is white-centered with brilliant blue for the type and sky blue for the variation Coelestinum. There is a new variety, called Lamartine, that is a dark blue and of very good branching habit. Of the comparatively short hybrids, perhaps the best is the variety Bellamosum, which combines the best features of the Belladonna and Formosum types and is a clear, dark blue. Under ordinary conditions these grow about four feet high.

The taller types — giant - flowered and Wrexham or hollyhock-flowered —come in a very wide range of color and are both double and single. They grow some six feet tall. Some of the best giant-flowered varieties are Smoke of War, Joan, and Statuaire Rude. Among the Wrexhams, Cambria, Wales and Jenny Jones are good. The Wrexham varieties grow enormous spire-shaped spikes and come both double and single and in all possible shades of blue.

In addition to the several types there are also available a number of named hybrid strains. The best known of these is the Blackmore and Langdon Gold Medal strain, but the Lyondel and Complete Range strains are newer and possibly more varied. These grow in a variety of shades and colors, but all are vigorous plants and good bloomers. For the amateur who would like to try raising these biennials from seed, a package will give a pleasurable return.

There is also a short delphinium which grows only some 18 inches in height. It is the D. chinense and comes in two blue shades — Blue Butterfly, a gentian-blue, and Cambridge Blue, a clear, light blue. These have a feathery, anemone-like foliage and are fine for mass planting. Also, they bloom longer than the tall English varieties. The D. chinense album is a white form and very delicate.

There are available, but little used, several other white delphinium in the taller plants. D. elatum is the white class name and the varieties Snowdrift and Summer Cloud are both good. In catalogues, the delphinium fancier can find other color variations and they are fun to try but they are not as hardy nor as easy to raise as the blue and white varieties. The best of these is the Sunrise Pink—a little more robust than the other rare colors. These include D. cardinal, a bright red; D. zalil, a yellow, and D. nudicaule, a dwarf orange.

As for culture, the delphinium's chief need is plenty of sun. It likes cool, friable, rich loam but it will grow in almost any soil. A hot, sandy soil is satisfactory if watered and fertilized, and even a heavy clay soil can be used; but the plants under these circumstances are apt to winterkill. Watering will increase the size of the flower and spike, and cultivation is always helpful. The taller varieties benefit by being staked if it is done early enough. This will prevent damage from violent summer storms.

The only serious troubles that attack delphinium are leaf spots and stem rots. Dry Bordeaux mixture dug around the crowns will usually stop these, or a spray of ammoniacal copper carbonate, if used weekly, will do the trick. If a blight injury shows up, it is probably mites and any nicotine compound will stop it.

Delphinium seeds are best planted in July or early August in flats and pricked off to their permanent home or a seedling bed later. These will bloom the second year. Cuttings can be rooted if the variety desired produce no seed but should be taken in the spring.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 387 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain — Week days, 11:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven — Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Daily, 11 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week days, 7:30 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 4 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 2:45 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10 a. m.; afternoons, 15-minute periods, no regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days 4 p. m., WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO 6.15mc., CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00 mc.

Check for Soil Erosion

Dr. J. E. Weaver, University of Nebraska botanist, says recent studies show sudan grass is an effective means of checking soil erosion.

Real Estate Price Rise and Greater Market Activity

Real estate prices are higher than they were a year ago in 84 per cent of the large cities of the nation, the Boston Real Estate Exchange stated today. The statement was based on a survey covering 356 cities, which was compiled through the co-operation of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

In 63 per cent of the cities covered, the increase in prices has averaged 10 per cent, while in the remaining cities the advances have ranged from 15 to 20 per cent. Yet despite the increased costs of housing, the real estate market was more active this year than last year in 91 per cent of the communities.

The exchange found that there was practically no oversupply of single-family residences as yet. Undersupply was noted in 73 per cent of the cities, with a prospective shortage reported in 19 per cent. In the remaining 8 per cent building was just keeping pace with buying. In 58 per cent of the cities there was a shortage of apartment space reported, and a pending shortage in 16 per cent.

Rents for business space in downtown districts were at a higher level than last year in 78 per cent of the cities, with not a single city reporting lower rentals. In outlying city districts, rentals had advanced in 56 per cent of the reporting communities.

Shortage of business space was reported in 18 per cent of the cities, but 14 per cent noted an oversupply. What is regarded as more significant, 82 per cent of the localities having more than 500,000 population reported an oversupply of office space.

Seamen's Case Over to Tuesday

Edward Brennan, sailor on the West Lashaway, who was brought into Boston in irons last Sunday and charged with assault on the captain and with attempting to set fire to the boat while burning the ship's log and clearance papers off the African coast, had his case continued in Federal Court today because of the non-return of the ship which went on to New York.

Assistant United States Attorney George H. Garrity told the court engine trouble had developed and asked for continuance to next Tuesday.

Haven Parker, counsel for Brennan, asked that the $5000 bail be reduced. He said the case had been exaggerated in the newspapers and that his client "had merely been imbibing too much." Lower bail was refused.

Steel

(Continued from Page 9)

midst of negotiations with the company following the signing of a temporary contract on March 19. The union walked out because they could not agree with the management on seniority and grievance clauses of the permanent contract.

Obtained Injunction

The company obtained an injunction last Monday from Judge William A. Burns, prohibiting the strike and picketing, on the grounds the workers had agreed to negotiate and could not legally walk out in the middle of discussions.

Following the arrests of three C. I. O. organizers and four strikers yesterday on charges of breach of the peace, the C. I. O. gave up the battle and ordered the workers to return to the plant.

The company thereupon announced it will show no discrimination to the former strikers, except those who were arrested, but it announced it will press contempt of court actions against the C. I. O. leaders, despite the ending of the strike.

The four workers pleaded not guilty when arraigned in police court this morning, and the C. I. O. organizers entered no plea. The cases of all were continued for a week, with the defendants free in nominal bail.

The action of the C. I. O. here is the reverse of its policy in Maine last March, when a shoe strike was outlawed by a State Supreme Court injunction. Then, it elected to continue the strike, with the result seven of its officials, including Powers Hapgood, New England secretary of the C. I. O., were sentenced to six-month prison terms for contempt of court.

One of the defendants arrested here yesterday and facing possible contempt action by the Reed & Prince company is Mrs. Hapgood, wife of the New England secretary and herself a C. I. O. organizer.

For Sale
Three New Homes
Colonial Village
READING, MASS., remarkable train service, see this interesting 80 acre development with beautiful wooded lots, finished streets, 6 and 7 room Colonials, air conditioned, built on steel girders, first floor lavatories, insulated, tiled baths, restrictions encouraging careful growth. 3 now open for inspection. (Take Oak St. off Summer Ave. or West St.) Prices $7500 to $8500.
Chamberlain & Burnham CORPORATION
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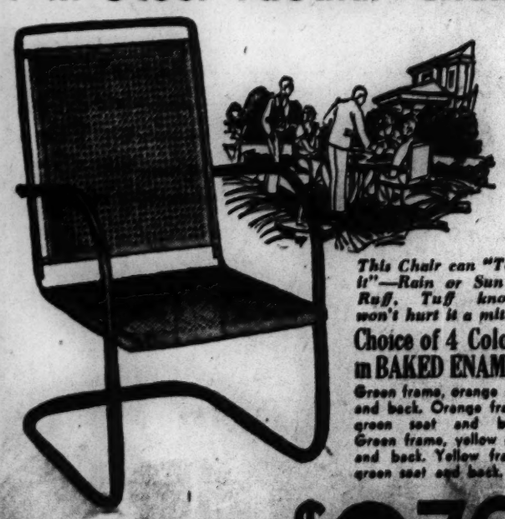

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

High Summer—With Informal Suppers in the Garden

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Trick in Al Fresco Meals Lies in the Planning

Informality in Favor With Menu of Decorative Items That Don't Slosh Out and Water the Garden

By Betty Wells
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Starlight nights, warm winds, cool verandas—bring friends together for pleasant evenings. The casual informality of simple outdoor suppers on the porch or in the garden is delightful for the guests as well as the hostess. Everyone voluntarily takes part in serving and a modified picnic atmosphere prevails.

Simplicity of service should be the keynote of fresh-air meals. Everything can be served from an auxiliary table without necessitating anyone's waiting on the guests. Large trays are a big help in simplifying things. A divided relish dish with all the relishes minimizes passing. Covered dishes, suggesting plenty of food, invite second servings. If each guest takes the responsibility for serving one dish, or the beverage, he really enjoys the freedom of participating in the service of the meal.

Certain foods are ideal for outdoor service. In the first place, they should not be "running" or they are difficult to carry. If one hot dish is served, a covered casserole dish is especially good because it holds the heat. Moreover, most casseroles can be prepared in advance and kept in the refrigerator until time to slip into the oven.

One of the most popular casserole dishes we have served lately is a Tuna Noodle Casserole. It is one of those "add as you go" recipes which you can make with your own variations and it will stretch to a larger recipe by simply using more noodles. Basically, the recipe is this:

Tuna Noodle Casserole

Cook and salt
1 cup egg noodles. Drain and rinse with cold water. Grease a casserole dish with oil from
1 small can tuna fish. Line casserole with coarse cracker crumbs. Put in half of the noodles and half of the tuna, broken into small pieces. Add half of
1 small can condensed mushroom soup. Repeat the layers and top with fine cracker crumbs. Dot top with
4 tablespoons butter. Bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

The condensed mushroom soup takes the place of a cream sauce and no other moisture is needed. For variation of flavor you may wish to add chopped parsley or celery cut in cubes or sliced ripe olives. Or you may have other ideas for varying the dish.

Old-fashioned corn scallop is always good to serve and can be prepared well in advance of baking time. This is another basic recipe to which you can add your own ingenuity in the form of chopped green pepper, chopped parsley, coarsely ground baked ham, or small pieces of bacon. Or instead of corn, cooked onion or cabbage which has been chopped may be used as the basis of this recipe.

Scalloped Corn

Line a buttered baking dish with
1 cup crumbs (coarse cracker crumbs) add
1 No. 2 can cream corn seasoned with
2½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper. Add
⅔ cup milk. Top with
1 cup coarse cracker crumbs, and dot with
3 tablespoons butter. Brown in a hot oven 20 to 30 minutes.

Lima Beans in Casserole

Cut
4 slices bacon in small pieces and fry until crisp. Remove bacon from fat. Add
½ cup chopped onions and
¼ pound hamburger, ground thoroughly. Combine
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
½ cup cooked spaghetti
1½ cups cooked lima beans
1½ cups tomatoes
1¼ teaspoons salt and
⅛ teaspoon pepper and place in buttered casserole. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 1 hour.

Ham Ring with Vegetables makes a colorful main course with everything on one large platter. It is substantial, too, and that is something that men demand.

Ham Ring With Vegetables

Have the butcher grind
2 pounds smoked ham and
¾ pound fresh pork together. Combine meat with
2 cups cracker crumbs,
2 eggs, beaten and
½ teaspoon pepper and
salt to taste. Mix thoroughly and place in greased ring mold. Pour over
1 small can cream of tomato soup and set mold in pan of water. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 1½ hours. Unmold on large platter. Fill center with buttered peas or string beans and surround ring with diced, buttered carrots or beets. Serve at once. Serves 6 to 8.

Molded salads have a dramatic effect which makes them the high light of any meal. A meat or vegetable salad may be part of the main course or a fruit salad may be the dessert.

This cold cut salad is very popular at our house on Sunday nights when casual guests drop in. I make the gelatin mold in advance and then the size of the platter and the amount of cold cuts are determined at the last minute, by the number of guests. It is a dish that can be stretched by simply slicing off more meat.

Cold Cut Salad

Dissolve
1 pkg. lemon gelatin in
1 cup boiling water. Add
1 cup cold water
½ teaspoon seasoning sauce and
1 teaspoon salt and chill until it begins to set. Add
½ cup diced swiss cheese
½ cup sliced scallions
½ cup finely chopped green pepper, all of which should be very crisp. Mix well and pour into plain mold to set. Serve on cold cuts garnished with crisp red radishes. Nine servings.

Fruit Meal Salad

Prepare pineapple and bananas for gelatin molding. Place maraschino cherries around bottom of mold, add slices of pineapples and bananas—then pour over gelatin to fill mold; chill, and when serving garnish with slices of pineapple or banana. Top off with liberal portion of mayonnaise.

Mayonnaise

Mix
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon paprika. Add
1 egg and beat well with dover egg beater. Add
½ cup salad oil very gradually (by teaspoons at first) beating all the while until ½ cup is used. Add
1 tablespoon vinegar and beat in well. Then add
1½ cups more of oil, thinning (as the mixture thickens) with
1½ tablespoons more of vinegar, beating continuously until all of both oil and vinegar is used. Oil may be added quite rapidly near end.

Most everyone knows what a delightful combination cottage cheese and jam makes, yet few people know what an attractive dish can be made of it when placed in either ring or diamond shaped molds and served as a dessert with wafers.

Try this recipe and see if it isn't considered "tops" by the entire family.

Cheese Ring With Jam

Force
1 pound of cottage cheese through a potato ricer or a sieve. Soak
1 tablespoon plain gelatin in
½ cup cold water for 10 minutes. Place this mixture over boiling water—a double boiler is well to use for this purpose if convenient. When the gelatin mixture has melted, allow it to cool slightly, then add to the cottage cheese. Pack the cheese and gelatin mixture into greased molds, allow to stand in cool place until set firmly. Ring or diamond-shaped molds are particularly suited for this as they allow a center opening in which the favorite fruit preserves may be placed. When ring molds are not available serve the preserves in a side dish or a spoonful placed on top of the cottage cheese. Any tasteless oil may be used in greasing the molds to facilitate removing salad.

Festive Cake

If you are looking for a dessert that will make the meal one to be remembered, bake a plain layer cake in advance and shortly before serving, add the "Festive" filling and frosting.

Lower Left—From Du Pont Style Service

Left: Upper—A Generous Slice of Festive Cake. Lower—Color and Simplicity for Little Breakfasts Out of Doors. Right: Top—Cheese Ring With Jam. Center—The Relishes All on One Partitioned Plate Simplify the Serving. Bottom—Fruit Meal Salad. Recipes for These Dishes Are in the Accompanying Article

Layer Cake

Sift
2 cups cake flour, measure and sift twice with
3 teaspoons baking powder and
¼ teaspoon salt. Work
½ cup butter until creamy; add
1 cup sugar gradually, beating until light. Add
2 egg yolks (beaten), then sifted dry ingredients and
⅔ cup milk alternately. Flavor with
1 teaspoon vanilla and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites of
2 eggs. Pour into well oiled pan and bake.

Two eight-inch layers—(375°F.) moderately hot oven for 20 to 25 minutes.

Loaf—8x4x2¾ inches (350°F.) moderate oven for 1 hour.

Festive Filling

Boil
3 cups prunes in water to cover for 25 minutes; pit
2 cups of these prunes and cut into small pieces. Combine
2 cups sliced bananas, cut prunes,
2 teaspoons lemon juice and
¼ teaspoon lemon extract and
1 cup of boiled or seven-minute frosting (use 4 egg whites) blending all ingredients thoroughly. Spread between cake layers then cover top and sides with remaining frosting. Decorate top and sides with remaining cup of prunes which may be slit on one side, pitted and laid flat, wing fashion, with fine strips of banana placed between wings—giving butterfly semblance.

Serves 12.

Women's Housing Council—A London Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

A new housing group has been formed by women in London.

Not content with the strides made in working-class housing during the past few years, the women consider that too little attention is given to interior arrangements, for the reason that men—who have never themselves been housekeepers—do not always seem to understand the profound effect that interior arrangements can have on family life and leisure.

"Bricks and mortar," the women say, "do not make homes. It is the little things, the small contrivances thought out to make life easier, that count." And so, under the name of the Women's Advisory Housing Council, they have set themselves to "advise" in regard to internal construction wherever advice is wanted.

One of the matters to which they are giving especial attention is the housing of elderly people. Local authorities are ready to expand generously in the direction of the very young. They build day nurseries and communal centers for them, and have especial regard for the housing of large working-class families. They are less alert to sympathize with the old. Yet, England is faced with a growing population of elderly people, since longevity is on the increase, and the birth rate is falling, and the latest available figures show that 7.9 per cent of the population are over 65 years of age, with the number going up.

Old people, the new group maintains, should never be called upon to ascend steep or crooked stairs. They should never be expected to live without central heating. Baths, for them, should be of the "sunk" variety, with inside handles to aid the bather.

Electric plugs and switches should be placed high enough up the walls to eliminate over-much stooping. Cupboards should be low. "Labor-saving" devices should not be alarmingly complicated. Every bit of sunshine should be made available and, through the windows, the best and liveliest views should be obtained.

Already the new group is recognized by the Ministry of Health and the services of its members will be requisitioned as need arises, either by the Ministry itself, or by any other body of builders anxious for the best results in the construction of working-class homes.

For Adventure We Give You Kitchens

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Atkinson, Nebraska

That first kitchen represented perfection to us. Blue and the gray was the accepted kitchen color scheme that year, and our blue was of the sky, cloudless, bright and heavenish. The gray was quite the nicest gray the season had to offer. Of that we were sure. Our little breakfast set was very June-Magazine-Coverish, and I think our young love was the bride and groom kind that is made to fit in. Both the furniture and life together was very, very new.

Time went on, as it does without a by-your-leave. The blues and grays dimmed with washings and the shine wore off the pots and pans to a small degree. Even love was taken a bit more for granted, for human nature accepts these things. One day it came about that the blue and gray were no longer perfect. So the paint can and brush came once more into its own.

The kitchen bloomed in green and ivory, for kitchens were beginning to do just that. We decided that the ivory made the room much lighter than the gray enamel ever had, and certainly nothing was a more congenial companion for the ivory than the apple green! While he plied paint brush and hammer, she stitched gay curtains on which appliqued tulips grew from green gingham checked pots, and pot holders were shaped in yellow and green. Certainly, thought we, nothing could be lovelier than this kitchen, so superlative in its new makeup. But a toddler's hands do much to make a kitchen of one day into a kitchen of an earlier one, and somehow things grew dingy, and woodwork with small finger smudges had to be frequently washed.

Today's kitchen is a symphony in cream and red. We three are sure that here is the answer to all kitchen needs. Never have we seen more perfect curtains than the cream ones with their red taped flounces.

But do you know a lot could be done in our kitchen with a severe black trim! Can't you just see how smart ivory and black would be? It would be so easy to retrim things with black enamel blotting out the red, and there were those curtains with the pussy-willow dots of black we saw last week. Yes, a kitchen in black and ivory would be perfection! Or would it? Looking back, we think perhaps perfection in human affairs is only experienced in the first flush of striving to attain it. But certainly the years of living in our kitchens have been fun, all filled with the things kitchens were meant to be filled with since time began. For adventure, we give you kitchens!

W. F. S.

A Regular Friday feature

Hot Weather and the Lawn

GARDENING

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some lawns seem to be green naturally, others achieve greenness, and some have greenness thrust upon them. In the great majority of cases, beautifully green, velvety-looking lawns are only the result of good care.

The secret of a lovely lawn in late July and throughout August is not merely turning on the sprinkler. In fact, many times constant watering aggravates a condition that is causing dried, brown-looking areas. If the food matter is low, continued watering simply takes soluble chemicals below the feeding roots leaving the soil poorer than before.

The first point to check is the mulch. If the clippings are left when the lawn is mowed, it forms a protecting layer over the soil. This keeps the burning sun from drying out the soil, as well as gradually decaying into humus which is excellent food for the grass roots.

A light covering of thoroughly pulverized peat moss is excellent. In fact, at least once in two years, unless the soil is very rich loam, peat moss is an excellent food as well as mulch.

At the beginning of the hot season, it is good technique to apply some food in the form of dried, pulverized manure. This can be procured from hardware stores and seed companies. It is not at all objectionable to handle. It is good food for the grass and helps form a mulch. If the soil is inclined to be light, several applications of dried manure, alternated with peat moss, will rapidly build up the humus content.

When you do use the sprinkler, and once a week is often enough except in unusual situations, let the sprinkler stay in one spot for at least an hour. A light watering in hot weather is worse than none at all as it keeps the feeding roots near the surface.

H. B. P.

For the Gardener's Bookshelf

"Vines for Every Garden," by Dorothy H. Jenkins, published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y., $1. This is a useful little book on a specialized subject. Decorative and practical annual and perennial vines are discussed, together with advice on their care, pruning, propagation and the various methods of support for them. It is easy to get into a rut where the use of vines is concerned, and this little volume not only introduces to the reader many of the less usual vines but also suggests original ways of employing them as screens and decoration.

If you have paused uncertainly while planting bulbs in the fall, and wondered how deep or in what way to plant them, you might like to add to your bookshelves a little volume by Claire Norton called "Spring Flowers From Bulbs," published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y., $1. This useful little handbook is well illustrated by sketches and diagrams, and contains just the sort of information the average gardener needs in brief, vivid form. The different kinds of bulbs, for example, are illustrated, including the true bulbs (tulip, fritillaria), the corms (crocus), the tubers (buttercup, winter aconite), the rhizomes (Solomon's seal), the pips (lily of the valley). Plans for bulb gardens are given, and suggestions for bulbs in the rock garden and elsewhere. Particularly helpful is the chapter on the small bulbs such as squills, trout lily and snowflakes.

M. J. T.

How One Housewife Did It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That "necessity is the mother of invention" every housewife proves over and over again. With the perennial urge to renovate and rearrange comes many a small improvement which looms large in the sum total of accomplishment. One housewife, whose circumstances are quite typical of the average housewife, worked out some ideas in her home which may be worth passing along.

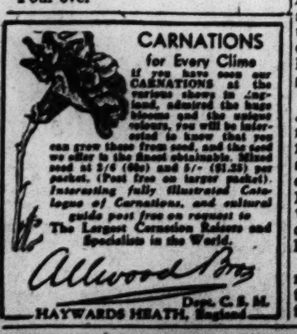
VI

The chairs in the dining room—six of them—had very handsome Spanish leather seats. But Spanish leather can look as disreputable as any common sort if the reinforcement beneath is broken so that the leather sags forlornly through.

Heavy cardboard had been tried with poor results. Then at the lumber yard was found just the sort of board that was needed. Made of wood pulp pressed to an eighth-inch thickness, unbendable, so hard that it must be sawed instead of cut with a knife, surprisingly inexpensive. It is difficult to imagine such a solid support ever being demolished. Result—the dining room chairs put back into full-time and dignified commission, and the removal from thought of a problem which had for some time been puzzling the housewife.

R. M. S.

Numbers I-V inclusive ran May 21, June 4, 18, 30 and July 7. No. VII will appear soon.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To Enjoy the Fresh full flavor of Summer Salads—Serve this Fresh Mazola Dressing!

MAZOLA SALAD DRESSING

1 egg	½ teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons sugar	¼ cup vinegar
1½ teaspoons salt	¾ cup Mazola
2 teaspoons dry mustard	1 cup water
4 tablespoons Argo or Kingsford's Corn Starch	

Put egg, sugar, seasoning, vinegar and Mazola in mixing bowl but DO NOT STIR. Make a paste by mixing the Corn Starch with ½ cup water, add the additional ½ cup water and cook over slow fire, stirring constantly until it boils and "clears up." Add hot corn starch mixture to ingredients in mixing bowl and beat briskly with Dover egg beater. Cool before serving.

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THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day	727,660
1937 to date	239,661,522
1936 to date	270,313,774

Leading Issues Off Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—After an advancing gesture at the opening, stocks turned downward in today's market and many of the leaders yielded fractions to 2 or more points.

U. S. Steel ran up above 117 to a new high for the move in early proceedings, but lost most of its gain later when Chrysler dropped sharply and the rest of the list exhibited signs of weakening.

The list stiffened a little near the final hour but support was not impressive. Transfers were at the rate of about 750,000 shares.

The list started upward at the opening but retreated later when Chrysler dropped more than 2 and early strength in U. S. Steel faded. There were a number of gainers in evidence near the fourth hour, however, in dealings that were exceptionally quiet.

Among share losers at one time were General Motors, Yellow Truck, Bethlehem, Republic, Goodrich, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Oliver Farm, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Loew's, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Westinghouse, American Can, General Electric, du Pont, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Union Carbide and Dow Chemical.

Resistant were Consolidated Edison, American Telephone, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp. National Lead, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Crucible.

U. S. Steel just about held its own.

Bonds Are Firmer

United States Government issues were at the fore today in a generally higher bond market in which virtually all divisions participated.

Traders considered bullish Secretary Morgenthau's statement the Treasury would engage in no major financing before Sept. 15 with the result trading in the Federal list was active, with gains ranging to 8-32 of a point.

Both low yield and secondary rail issues found support. Santa Fe 4s were up a fairly wide fraction, and St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s worked forward.

Among the industrials some of the utility and convertible issues were in demand. International Telephone 5s added about a point. International Hydro Electric 6s, National Dairy 3¾s, Studebaker 6s and Remington Rand 4¼s moved up fractionally.

Foreign loans presented a more uneven appearance. Japanese 5½s were down more than a point. Higher were Cuban 5½s, Norway 6s and Belgian 6s.

Wheat Prices Jump Five Cents Bushel

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—More than five cents a bushel jumps of wheat prices today followed official announcement that Canada will have little wheat for export from this year's crop.

In addition to wholesale drought damage to Canadian wheat, reports at hand told of alarming spread of black rust both sides of the Canadian border.

In Chicago, assertions were current that wheat commercially is now worth $1.50 a bushel, and would be selling there if low-grade arrivals were not choking consumer channels.

Wheat: July, 1.27⅞-28; September, 1.28¼-⅜; December, 1.29⅝-¾. Corn: July, new, 1.28-28¼; old,1.25; September, 1.13¾-⅞; December, 81-81¼. Oats: July, 44; September, 37⅞; December, 39⅞. Rye: July, 98¼; September, 89⅝; December, 92.

Farmers Told Consumer Demand to Remain Good

WASHINGTON (AP) — Economists of the federal agriculture department advised farmers that consumer demand for farm products will remain strong in the next few months.

It is predicted that the general level of farm prices will remain steady from now until August except for a possible "slight rise." High prices and large marketing this month are expected to produce a larger income than last July, they added.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe				
Demand	$4.96⅝	$4.96¼		$4.8707
Cables	4.96⅝	4.96¼		4.8707
France—franc	.0385⅝	.0387⅛		[1]
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684¼		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2292	.2293¾		[1]
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526⅝		.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4023¾		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5511	.5510		[1]
Sweden—krona	.2561	.2561		.2567
Norway—krone	.2496	.2497		.2537
Denmark—krone	.2217	.2218		.2537
Spain—peseta	[1]	[1]		.1287
Greece—drachma	.0091¼	.0091		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1387⅝	.1381		.1382
Cz'ch'sl'via—crown	.0249	.0249		[1]
Finland—finm'k	.0249	.0249		.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1978	.1978		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900		.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0462	.0462		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0290
South America				
Argentina—peso	[2] .3025	[2] .3030		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0660	.0665		.2025
Chile—peso	.0295	.0295		.3040
Peru—sol	.2060	.2060		.4740
Uruguay—peso	[3] .5490	[3] .5490		[3] .7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2880	.2886		.4440
India—rupee	.3748	.3748		.4180
Java—florin	.5631	.5630		.4020
Hong Kong—dol	.3031	.3031		[4]
Shanghai—dol	.29625	.2956		[4]
Straits—dollar	.5427	.5440		.5613
Phil Islands—peso	.5025	.5030		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9980	.9981		1.0031
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.2440

[1] Currency in China—cents per silver dollar (at Hong Kong and Shanghai). [2] Not quoted. [3] Official rate. [4] Parity changed; new value not determined. [5] Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48½	48½	48½	
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	5	75	73	75	—1
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	9	18⅝	18½	18¾	— ⅛
28⅝	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
36	28	Addressog (1.60)	2	32	32	32	+ ⅝
4⅝	3	Advance Rums	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	10	73⅝	73	73	
5¼	2½	Air-Way El Ap	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Alleghany	23	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
58½	35	Alleg pf xw	1	38½	38½	38½	—2
50¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	39½	39	39	+ ½
50	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	40½	40	40½	Jul 12
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	4	43	41½	41½	Jul 9
45⅝	30½	Allied Steel (.80g)	4	36	35½	35½	— ¼
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Jul 9
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	8	238	233	235	+3
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	5	33	32½	32½	— ⅝
21⅝	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	20	19½	18⅝	19	+ ½
85	74	Allied Stl pf (3)	2	77	77	77	Jul 13
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	53	70⅛	69¾	69¾	— ¾
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	25½	24½	24¾	— ¾
8⅞	4½	Amsl Lea	4	5½	5	5½	
52½	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jul 15
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	3	95	95	95	+ ½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	2	93	93	93	— ½
41⅝	20½	Am Bk Note (½g)	3	28½	26	26	— ½
80¾	57½	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	4	64	64	64	+ ½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	10	103	102½	102½	— ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	155	155	155	
71	46	Am Car & F (½g)	3	52¾	52	52	
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	82	82	82	Jul 14
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	15	31½	31	31	— ¼
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
106	99	Am Chicle (4a)	2	102½	102½	102½	— ½
33⅜	12½	Am Colortype	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	3	23½	23½	23½	
33¾	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	26	26	26	Jul 13
13½	5⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	9¼	9	9	
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	14	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	— ¼
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	44	44	44	Jul 14
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	6	51¼	51½	51½	—1⅜
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	4	24½	24	24	— ⅝
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	7½	7¾	7½	— ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Jul 14
52¾	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
4¾	2½	Am Ice	8	3⅜	3	3⅛	Jul 15
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	23	23	23	— ½
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	5	14⅜	14¼	14½	Jul 15
58⅞	37	Am Loco	3	42½	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	2	107½	107½	107½	— ⅜
29¾	18¾	Am M&Fdy (¾g)	8	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 13
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	8	49¼	48⅝	48¾	
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 8
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	21	10	9¾	9¾	
87½	49⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	6	62	62	62	+ ⅝
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	52¾	53	53	+ ⅝
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	20	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	54	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
36	26¾	Am Saf Rax (2)	3	27½	27½	27½	— ½
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	6	28	27½	28	+ ¼
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	32	93¼	91⅝	92	— ⅝
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	140½	140½	140½	Jul 14
67½	25¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55¾	55⅜	55⅜	Jul 15
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	11	58	57	57⅜	— ⅜
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	6	18	18	18	Jul 13
56⅛	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	4	46¼	45¾	45¾	—1
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	127	126¼	126½	Jul 14
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	23	23	23	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	160¾	159	160¾	+1
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	9	75	75	75	Jul 14
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	14	77¼	77	77	+ ⅛
150⅝	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	137½	137½	137½	+1½
20½	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.80)	28	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 23
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	9	10½	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	13	66¾	66½	66½	+ ½
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	12	14⅜	14	14½	— ⅛
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	12	51	50¾	50⅝	Jun 25
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	29	55⅞	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	Jul 15
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	21⅛	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	24	24	24	Jul 9
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 15
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¾
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅜
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	45	12⅜	12¼	12½	— ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	90¾	90	90¾	Jul 15
126	94	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	20	55¾	55⅜	56⅜	— ⅜
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	3	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	Jul 14
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	6	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Inv (3)	1	53	53	53	Jul 14
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	18	81¾	80	81	— ¼
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line	Fe	50⅜	50	50⅜	— ⅜
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Jul 14
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	8	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jul 6
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	15½	15½	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50⅝	50½	50½	Jul 15
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	71	71	71	Jul 13
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jul 15
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	4	17⅜	17	17	— ½
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	Jul 14
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	6	7½	7½	7½	
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	88½	88½	88½	Jul 15
120	71½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	Jul 7
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	39	28¼	27½	27⅞	— ¼
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	41½	41½	41½	Jul 14
43¾	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	15	32	31⅞	31½	— ¼
32	22	Barker Bros	5	26	26	26	
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	28	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅝
20¼	12⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	4	15	14⅜	15	
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	8	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+1⅛
105⅞	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	114¾	114¾	111¾	Jul 14
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	5	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 11
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (½g)	9	19⅞	19⅝	19½	— ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	54	54	54	
105½	72	Beth Stl (1g)	82	94⅝	92¼	93¼	— ⅝
20	17	Beth Stl 5½pf (1)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 15
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	3	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ¼
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	54	54	54	— ¾
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
29¾	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	19	25⅝	24¾	24¾	— ⅝
44⅝	27⅛	Boeing Airpl	30	33½	32¾	32¾	
48½	37	Bohn Alum (3)	2	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅝
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	11	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	18	45¼	44	44	— ¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 15
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 15
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	4	18¼	18	18⅛	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	22	42¼	41½	41⅞	— ⅛
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44⅜	44¾	43⅝	+ ¼
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40	40	40	Jul 14
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	5	3½	3½	3½	Jul 15
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	17	17	Jul 15
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	11	19½	19½	19½	— ½
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	8	65½	64½	64½	—2¼
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	2	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	10	9¼	8⅞	9	
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	80	76	76	Jul 14
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	1	34½	34½	34½	
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	56	55⅝	55⅝	
18⅜	17⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	51	27⅛	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
11⅜	4½	Bush Term	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	19	19	19	Jul 13
18½	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
33¾	17⅛	Byers Co	6	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29⅝	29	29	
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¼
51	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Jul 13
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	6	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	12	31⅞	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	17	27	26	26¼	— ½
17½	11½	Canad Pac	60	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
61¼	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	46	46	46	Jul 15
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	14⅛	14¼	14¼	Jul 13
35⅜	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	34	34	34	Jul 14
9½	6¾	Carriers & O (1.60g)	5	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (JI)	6	171¼	168	168	—3½
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	97¼	97	97	+1
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jul 14
61¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	14	37	36½	37	
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 12
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅝
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	3	32	32	32	Jul 14
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	6	8¼	8½	8½	— ⅛
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	5	19½	19½	19½	Jul 14
34¾	11	Cent Vi&ele Sug	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 13
14⅜	8½	Centy Rib M (.20g)	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (6)	*14	72	70	70	—1
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
63¼	38½	Champ P & P (2)	2	60	59	59	Jul 14
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 6
88⅝	60½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	22	84⅝	84½	84¾	— ¼
102	91	Ches & O pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Jul 15
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	6	77	76⅝	77	
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 8
13½	6⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	—1
6⅝	3	Chi & NW	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
4	2	Chi Gt West	3	2½	2½	2½	
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
3¼	1¾	Chi M StP & P	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7¼	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
23	21	Chi Pneu T	4	22	22	22	— ½
41	35	Chi Pn T pf cv pf (3)	1	40	40	40	— ½
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 15
8¾	3⅝	Chi RI & P 6%pf	2	5	5	5	
10½	4½	Chi RI & P 7%pf	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
27½	14	Chi Tell Cab (3)	4	14½	14	14	— ¼
23½	18¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
15⅝	9¼	Childs Co	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¾	94	Chrysler (3½g)	103	105⅛	100¾	100¾	—1¾
21⅝	17⅛	City Ice & F (3)	3	18	18	18	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Jul 15
40⅞	33¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	7	40¾	40¾	40½	— ⅛
44¾	38	Clev Graph Br (1g)	1	42	42	42	
29⅛	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	10	29	28½	28¾	— ⅛
170⅛	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	159½	158½	158½	— ½
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	— ½
25¾	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	10	19	19	19	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	— ½
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	4	39	38	38	
20⅛	10	Colum G&E (.20g)	24	13¾	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	85½	85½	85½	Jul 15
30½	20½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	4	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
40½	38½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jul 15
135¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	121½	121½	121½	Jul 15
89½	56⅝	Coml Credit (4)	4	63⅞	63½	62½	+ ⅜
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	
80⅛	63¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	21	67	66	66¼	— ⅝
130	103	Coml I T cv pf (4½)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
31¼	13	Comml Solv (.60)	10	13¾	13½	13½	-
75⅝	46	Comwith & Sou	23	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
46½	33	Comwith S pf (3)	3	52½	52½	52½	
19½	13½	Conde Nast	3	13¾	13⅜	13¾	Jul 15
45⅝	34	Congoleum-Na (3)	4	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	12¼	Congress Cig	2	13¾	13⅝	12¾	Jul 9
33⅜	19⅞	Cons Air Corp	8	25⅝	25	25	
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Cigar	4	12½	12½	12½	Jul 15
13¼	8½	Cons Coal	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
40⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	51	37⅛	36½	37	+ ⅜
108	90½	Cons Edis pf (5)	12	103	103½	103⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	2½	Cons Film	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	10	Cons Film pf	1	14	14	14	Jul 15
13½	9¼	Cons Laundries	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
17⅜	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	39	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil 85 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10¾	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	6	6	6	Jul 15
1⅝		Cons Text	4	¾	¾	¾	
37⅝	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	22	32⅜	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
37¾	18¼	Cont Bak A	3	28	24½	24½	—1
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	6	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92½	92½	92½	Jul 15
60½	50	Cont Can (3)	10	56⅜	56	56½	
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	3	20	20	20	Jul 13
42¾	35⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	7	2⅝	2½	2½	
48⅛	39¾	Cont Oil Del (⅝g)

Business and Industry

Resources of State Supervised Banks Up $3,000,000,000 in Year

Commerce and Finance

Economist Says This Not Time To Cut Inventories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Even though some downward adjustment from current levels is to be expected, this is no time for retailers to adopt a severe policy of inventory reduction, nor is it the time to pile warehouses with staple merchandise, declared A. W. Zelomek, economist for the International Statistical Bureau and the Fairchild Publications, before a meeting of the Association of Buying Offices.

Mr. Zelomek also stressed the fact that total volume of installment selling is not dangerous as yet.

Retail Prices Rising

Discussing the economic conditions affecting retailers for the second half of 1937, from the viewpoint of commodity prices and domestic and foreign influences, Mr. Zelomek pointed out that this was not the time to give up the advantages of accurate purchasing done months ago, just because of the recent temporary reaction in the basic commodity prices.

On the other hand, there is not now the same justification for speculative purchases and over-liberal operations as existed at this time last year. Retailers must give most serious consideration to the fact that rising retail prices and a higher cost of living have reduced to some extent the gains in income that have occurred. They must also bargain on the fact that we have now passed more than the early stages of recovery and that advances from current levels will be less marked.

Summarizing the domestic factors affecting retailers during the second half of the year, Mr. Zelomek indicated that it was not only necessary to estimate the volume of sales, but also the type of sales. Some lines, such as furniture, home furnishings, and style items in women's apparel, will make a much more favorable showing than certain more staple lines, particularly cotton items in men's apparel. Moreover, there will be important shifts in popularity from one class of items to another and from one price range to another.

Illustrating the changes in consumer demand that may be expected, Mr. Zelomek indicated that widespread vacations and heavy travel will continue to favor volume movement of sports apparel, luggage and other items connected with the outdoors.

Factors Favorable

Generally, the factors favorable to a rising volume of sales continue in the majority. Income is rising, living costs are gaining at a less rapid rate, and the advance in retail prices is slowing down. However, retail advances have been heavier in some lines, such as carpets and home furnishings, than in others; and where this has occurred, unit volume has suffered.

Gains above a year ago, however, still continue. The retailer will find increasing competitions for the consumers' dollar from other sources during the next six months. Mr. Zelomek indicated the most important sources of such competition as being travel, home building, amusement, sports, and savings.

The termination of the decline in commodity prices does not mean that the retailer will be able to predict price movements of individual commodities from now on without giving close consideration to domestic and foreign factors. Generally, these are favorable to sustained or higher prices.

Int'l T. & T. in Pact With Swiss Bankers On $9,150,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. announces that an agreement had been made with Swiss bankers to underwrite $9,150,000 of an issue of approximately $30,000,000 of debentures of an Argentine subsidiary, the United River Plate Telephone Company.

The financing program contemplates that the balance of the $30,000,000 will be subsequently offered for sale and any unsold portion will be retained by International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in settlement of its receivables from the United River Plate Telephone Company.

The net proceeds from the program will be used by International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. to pay off a portion of its bank loans and used or set aside to retire part of its 4½ per cent convertible debentures due Jan. 1, 1939.

Power Production Lower

By the Associated Press

The New England Power Association reports its primary production in kilowatt hours, for the week ending July 10, showed a loss of 8.5 per cent over the corresponding week of 1936.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira R. Robbins C. P. A.

Business Failures Drop to 17-Year Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During the five-day week ended July 8, commercial failures declined to the lowest level in 17 years, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

The total for the week was 108, the smallest for any similar period since the week ended July 8, 1920.

The figure compares with 155 for the full business week ended July 1, and with 140 in the corresponding week last year.

Insolvencies involving liabilities of $5000 or more fell to 63 last week compared with 80 the week before.

Canadian Utility Amalgamation Plan Is Given Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Stockholders have approved the merger of Canadian Hydroelectric Corp. Ltd., and its subsidiary, the Gatineau Power Co., Ltd.

As announced recently the plan includes a modification to provide for the distribution of one 5 per cent preferred share and one and one-half common shares of the Gatineau Power Company in exchange for each preferred share of the Canadian Hydroelectric Corporation. The plan, as originally drawn, provided for only one common share and one 5 per cent preferred share in the exchange.

It has been agreed that the total share capitalization of the Gatineau Power Company to be oustandihg on completion of the merger will remain at 121,960 first preferred shares and 1,621,960 common shares, and that the number of common shares to be distributed in exchange for the present Canadian Hydro-electric Corporation second preferred and common stock will be reduced by an amount sufficient to provide the additional common shares to be distributed to the holders of the corporation's first preferred shares.

The Canadian Hydroelectric is controlled by International Hydro-electric System, which in turn is controlled by the International Paper & Power Co. Gatineau Power sells electricity to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and large industrial enterprises including Canadian International Paper Co.

The merger is aimed to eliminate Canadian hydro, simplifying the corporate structure.

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Reorganization of the company will be fought in the courts by a minority opposition group, Senator Arthur Meighen declared at a meeting of Canadian Hydro shareholders here.

Leading Railroads' Income Materially Higher in 5 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Four of the nation's leading railroads reported substantially increased net income for the first five months of this year compared with a year ago and a fifth prominent system showed a sizable reduction in net loss for the period.

A general expansion in industrial activity, improved agricultural outlook together with a rise in carloadings have brightened the carrier's prospects since the first of the year.

Pennsylvania Railroad for the five months ended May 31 reported net income of $9,675,356 or 73 cents a share against $9,388,092 or 71 cents a share in the like months last year.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway showed net income of $484,834 or 39 cents a share on the 5 per cent preferred compared with a net loss of $2,815,955 last year.

Erie Railroad system had net income of $1,210,608 or 10 cents a common share against net loss of $28,171 in 1936.

Southern Railway reported net income of $1,930,201 or 57 cents a common share compared with a net loss of $176,591 in the first five months of 1936.

Missouri Pacific showed net loss for the period of $4,797,331 against net loss of $5,796,415 last year.

Three of the systems, Pennsylvania, Erie and Southern Railway, also showed improvement in May net income over last year. Santa Fe's net loss for May decreased from that shown in the same month last year.

London Wool Auctions Close With Firm Tone

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The fourth series of wool auctions closed today with a firm tone, 7256 bales being offered which 5989 were sold. The number of withdrawals during the auctions did not materially affect the market and the home trade was a heavy buyer of all grades.

Merinos closed unchanged to five per cent below the final prices of the previous series. Crossbreds opened the series with prices unchanged to 5 per cent lower but hardened later. Coarse grades were firm throughout, slipes closed 5 per cent lower.

The home trade purchased 27,500 bales, the Continent took 24,500 bales and 16,500 were held over for the next series to be held beginning September 14.

More Discount Bills Coming

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau of the United States Treasury said today that he would sell another $50,000,000 of discount bills Monday to bolster the Treasury's cash position. A new series of $50,000,000 bill issues was started this week. The bills are in addition to the regular $50,000,000 weekly refinancing issues.

State Chartered Banks' Resources Up 8 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—State chartered banks of the country have shown continued improvement during the past year, their total resources increasing about $3,000,000,000 in that time, according to the annual survey of their resources, liabilities, earnings and expenses, just issued by the committee on state bank research of the state bank division, American Bankers Association under the chairmanship of W. S. Elliott, vice president and cashier, Bank of Canton, Canton, Georgia.

"Resources of 10,299 state supervised banks in the nation amounted to $38,652,726,000 at the end of 1936, a gain of 8.2 per cent over 1935, and total deposits were $33,184,292,000, a gain of 8.7 per cent," the report says.

Gain 26 P. C. in 4 Years

"Comparison of the figures of condition for total state supervised banks for the period from Dec. 31, 1932, to 1936," the report adds, "reveals that total resources of these banks reached their lowest figure on Dec. 31, 1933, standing at $30,617,808,000, and that since the end of 1933, they have continued to rise during each consecutive year, showing a gain of 26.2 per cent on Dec. 31, 1936, over the low year 1933.

"Loans and discounts for the first time in five years increased during 1936, showing a gain of 3.5 per cent over 1935. Investments, steadily increasing during recent years rose by 9.7 per cent in 1936, 12.6 per cent in 1935, apd 14.5 per cent in 1934.

"Total deposits in 1936 aggregated $33,184,292,000, representing a growth of 8.7 per cent, in comparison with an increase of 11.8 per cent in the preceding year, an increase of 8.9 per cent in 1934, and a decrease of 7.4 per cent in 1933."

The report shows details of resources and liabilities in tabular and graph form for state (commercial) banks, loan and trust companies, private banks, stock savings banks, mutual savings banks, and total state supervised banks.

Loans Best Profits' Source

The survey of earnings and expenses revealed that in state banks which do a commercial business gross earnings from current operations showed an increase of 13.4 per cent in 1936 over 1935, and that more than 15 per cent of gross earnings was turned into profits after current operating expenses in 1936, compared with 2.3 per cent in 1935.

"The chief source of earnings in state banks doing a commercial banking business in 1963" according to the report, "was from loans and discounts from which 50.1 per cent of gross earnings was derived. From investments, 26.3 per cent of gross income in 1936 was earned.

"Current operating expenses, amounting to 71.2 per cent of gross earnings in 1936, compared with 74.5 per cent in 1935, decreased.

"Net profits before dividends in 1936 ranged between $1.65 and $.37 per $100 of deposits. After dividends average net profits for 1936 amounted to $.57 for each $100 of deposits, compared with $.38 for 1935."

Carloadings Drop 5.8 P. C. in Week Below Last Year

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports 682,205 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 123,963 cars, or 15.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 42,072, or 5.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 116,703, or 20.6 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Decrease from Yr. ago
Miscellaneous frght	269,751	55,481	18,059
Less-than-carlot merchandise	140,404	28,743	22,712
Coal	97,352	20,101	6757
Grain and grain products	47,201	4677	12,300
Western districts	36,403	5274	3656
Livestock	10,121	1321	4505
Western districts	7194	1256	4016
Forest products	32,899	6824	†1879
Ore	74,571	4219	†19,502
Coke	9906	897	†790

†Increase.

Auto Output Makes Good Gain in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that the current week's output of automobile plants would reach 115,380 cars and trucks, compared with last week's 100,031 units. For the week ending July 18, 1936, it placed output at 97,768 assemblies.

A sharp drop is indicated next week when Ford suspends operations and certain makers complete their 1937 model production, the survey says.

Underwood Per Share Profits Well Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Underwood Elliott Fisher Company, makers of typewriters and office equipment, with plants in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Canada, for the quarter ended June 30 last, reported net income of $1,170,977 after normal taxes and charges but before undistributed profits surtax, equal to $1.59 a common share. This compares with net income of $1,405,432 or $1.92 in the preceding quarter and $637,964 or 91 cents in the like 1936 quarter on then existing capitalization. Preferred stock outstanding a year ago was redeemed last September.

For the six months ended June 30 last, net income was $2,576,409 or $3.51 a common share, against $2.08 a share in the like 1936 period.

French Crisis Seen Big Factor In Stopping Gold Flow to U. S.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Indications are seen here that the heavy trans-Atlantic flow of gold to this country, which reached an all-time peak last month, may soon come to an end. During June the heavy offerings of dehoarded gold on the London market reached at one time such a volume that the physical facilities of that market were unable to handle them. On one day about 900 bars were offered, but while the market was ready to take them all, only a little over 400 bars were taken on account of lack of handling equipment. At that time concern over possible decrease in the price of gold was at its peak. Much of the gold was being taken by the British Equalization Fund, but a large part was finding its way across the Atlantic to the American Treasury. Between June 1 and July 9 the "Inactive Gold Fund" increased from $793,000,000 to $1,166,000,000, or by about $350,000,000.

Currently, however, the volume of offerings on the London market has fallen to low levels. Fears of a cut in the gold price seem to have abated almost entirely. Dehoarding has apparently stopped for the time being, with the possibility that some hoarding may actually be taking place.

Simultaneously the purchasing of gold on private account in London for shipment to this country has slowed down and stopped for the first time in months. No one knows whether the lull will persist or not. But for the present the profit in such shipments has disappeared. It is generally considered that the London price, converted into dollars, must be $34.77 or less in order to make shipment profitable hither. This is 23 cents under the U. S. Treasury price, which includes freight, insurance, and the 1¼ per cent interest necessary to pay for the transaction. A month ago the London price, so translated, was so low that very large profits, as high as 10 per cent, were avilable, but the uncertainty was so great that for a time the banks here ceased taking advantage of this spread.

French Situation Big Factor

The increase in the London price of gold, converted into dollars, is due to the recent rise in sterling. Since the second French "devaluation" late in June, sterling has risen as high as $4.97, in contrast to a prevailing rate of around $4.90 in recent months and a pre-depression rate of $4.86½. This is the highest price for sterling since the time of the previous French devaluation last October. It is more than enough to offset a slight tendency recently for the London gold price to drop. Within the last week gold has slid slightly under 140 shillings, the price at which the British Exchange Equalization Fund has roughly pegged it since the beginning of 1935.

The most immediate cause for this slow-down and impending stoppage of the gold flow to America appears to be the French situation. French capitalists, it is reported, are beginning to take their money out of New York on account of the possibility that the American Treasury may co-operate with the French government in uncovering such expatriate French capital. This the American Treasury might do in accord both with its growing tendency to broadcast private citizens' business for its own purposes, and with its desire to keep "hot money" out of the United States. The British Government, on the other hand, gives no evidence of sympathy with the French desire for international exchange of information on the location of private funds.

A further reason may be the beginning of repatriation of French funds to Paris. Evidences are not very plentiful, but it does seem likely that the reinvigorated French Stabilization Fund is finding it possible to accumulate some sterling, by selling francs whenever the sterling-franc rate tends to rise in favor of the franc. Permitting—or causing—the franc to drop to a level below the anticipated and familiar 3.92 level of the Poincaré franc, may prove to have been a smart move to induce Frenchmen to buy back francs in the hope of appreciation from the present level of around 3.83 cents. As they buy back the francs, they offer sterling (or dollars) which the French Stabilization Fund accumulates or with which it may accumulate gold.

Only Half Billion "Missing"

In short the possibility exists that a part at least of the gold being currently dehoarded may be shunted from the transatlantic route into the coffers of the French authorities, who thereby may be "assisting" the American and British authorities to take care of the present flood tide of gold. Since 1934 the French have lost about half their gold reserves. Last week there was considerable comment on the fact that the published gold reserves of the Bank of France dropped below 50,000,000,000 francs, the minimum figure which French military authorities are supposed to have established as a war chest; and these are the so-called Auriol francs of 49 milligrams each against the Poincare francs of 65.5 milligrams.

Even without the prospect of French official gold-buying, however, the end of the heavy gold dehoarding appears in sight. Significant in this connection was a passage in the latest monthly letter of the National City Bank. The letter attempts to calculate how much gold remains in those private hoards from which it has been bubbling forth into the sunlight in recent months. It says:

"How much gold disappeared into private holdings in Western Europe during the depression can be ascertained only in round figures because of fragmentary information . . . However, a simple month-to-month comparison of available information on the supply and demand for gold between the end of 1930 and the end of September, 1936, indicates that nearly $3,000,000,000 "disappeared" or was unaccounted for . . ." By various calculations the bank then concludes that of this $3,000,000,000 less than $500,000,000 is still out of sight.

"Thus," continues the bank, "at the present rate the dehoarding movement will soon expend itself; probably it will proceed much more slowly as the hoards dwindle. As dehoarding ceases, the supply offered to central banks and in the London bullion market will be reduced to newly-mined gold and secondary gold shipped from the Far East."

Revising Dire Predictions

Hence the more dire predictions about the future growth of the Inactive Gold Fund must be substantially revised. Because it swelled almost exactly $1,000,000,000 in almost exactly six months from set-up, it cannot be assumed that by the end of this year it will have reached $2,000,000,000. Six months hence it may be no larger than now.

Gold movements change rapidly. World new gold production is only about $100,000,000 a month, and the French might be picking this up by the autumn, assisted by the Dutch, the British, the Dominions, the Scandinavians, and the South Americans. Most of the world is now operating on a rather tacky version of the "gold-exchange-standard" of a decade ago, and just as in the latter years of the 'twenties, the bush league central banks began to pick up enough gold to obtain the prestige of the full gold standard for a brief day—they may do so again.

Anent the recent increase in the British Exchange Equalization Fund by another £200,000,000 to £575,000,000 (or about $2,875,000,000), it is pointed out that this is not nearly equal to the analogous powers exercised by the United States Treasury. Corresponding here to the British Fund's gold holdings are the combined gold holdings of our Stabilization Fund ($1,800,000,000) and our present Inactive Gold Fund (about $1,150,000,000). Analogous to the British Fund's sterling holdings is the unlimited power of the United States Treasury to go into the New York money market and borrow on bills in order to buy gold. In fact, the total of the British Fund is merely the total limit on its authorization to borrow on bills for gold purchases, while there is no limit on the analogous power of the U. S. Treasury.

British Keep to Secrecy

A radical difference between the two authorities, however, lies in the fact that the British fund operates behind a shield of secrecy which is only to be lifted periodically to reveal its condition three months earlier, while the American fund, except for the trifling minor mystery of the $300,000,000 carved out of the original $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund, operates with all the privacy of a goldfish. Everybody knows as soon as the daily Treasury statement arrives in the mail just how much gold—with a leeway of considerably less than $200,000,000—we have at the moment outside the banking reserves.

Significant comment is made here on the criticism of the Inactive Gold Fund that it puts the U. S. Treasury to borrowing and interest burdens. The Stabilization Fund has done the same thing on a larger scale for three years. That is to say—if the Treasury has been forced in the last 6½ months to borrow $1,150,000,000 and pay interest on it in order to accumulate gold, by the same reasoning its debt has been for three years $2,000,000,000 larger than it would have been if the solid-gold Stabilization Fund had not been set up. The interest cost on that much for three years at 2½ per cent has been about $150,000,000—easily six times the interest cost that can fairly be charged against the Inactive Gold Fund to date. This, however, and the interest cost on the Inactive Gold Fund, together with the higher interest charges which the Treasury is already beginning to incur as a result of the increase in member bank reserve requirements, must be charged as part of the running expenses of credit management.

Nash Motors Shipments 126 P. C. Greater Than '36

KENOSHA, Wis.—Shipments by the Nash Motors division of Nash-Kelvinator Corp. in June totaled 8780 cars, a gain of 126 per cent over shipments of 3833 in June, 1936. Shipments in May, 1937, were 9172.

For the six months ended June 30 last, shipments totaled 56,587, compared with 27,214 in the first six months of 1936.

Virginia Manganese Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Revival of the manganese industry in Cedar Creek Valley, which began a century ago when the first manganese in the United States was mined in this area, is expected. A shipment has been made from Fishers Hill of a carload of high-grade manganese, consigned to a Philadelphia metal company by Southern Ores, Inc. M. C. Smithson, of Woodstock, is president and general manager of Southern Ores.

Remington Rand, Inc., To Expand Plant Facilities

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., announces it will enlarge its manufacturing facilities in Tonawanda, N. Y., by construction of a one-story brick and steel building adjoining the present plant.

The company said the new plant would consolidate the steel operations of all Tonawanda plants and is part of an improvement program which will involve expenditure of about $250,000. The company now operates seven plants in Tonawanda and North Tonawanda.

London Wool Auctions

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Offerings today at the wool auction totaled 10,487 bales and included 3502 from South America. Of this total 7928 bales were sold. There were some withdrawals and the home traders offered the main support. Continental buyers were restricted on account of the firm limits. This series of auctions will close Friday.

U. S.-Brazil Pact Opens Fresh Road To New Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

day's agreements. One is the financial agreement, the other the trade understanding, and they balance one another. The financial agreement reads:

"1. The United States undertakes to sell gold to Brazil at such times and in such amounts as the Brazilian Government may request, up to a total of $60,000,000:

"2. The United States will make dollar exchange available to the Government of Brazil or its fiscal agent, under conditions which safeguard the interests of both countries, for the purpose of promoting exchange equilibrium."

The Economic Application

But the economic understanding, which is the quid pro quo for these financial concessions, says:

". . . The two governments declare their intention of continuing the agreement in force (the United States-Brazilian Reciprocal Trade Agreement toward the attainment of effort towardthe attainment of its objectives. Experience has demonstrated that a number of minor complementary measures are advisable in order to safeguard its principles and benefits in view of the form of trading pursued by some other countries.

"Accordingly, they undertake to protect these principles and benefits against outside competition that is directly subsidized by governments."

The latter references to subsidies, and trading forms pursued by other countries, are assumed to refer to Brazil's agreement with Germany. This agreement, based on the use of blocked marks for Brazil's purchases in Germany, and nence resulting in an export subsidy.

No German Expansion

The Brazilian-German agreement expired a month ago, and while it is expected to be renewed, Barbossa Carneiro, a spokesman for the Brazilian delegation, said it would provide for no expansion of trade over 1935 levels.

"Brazil," he said, "wishes to expand her trade with countries following the same policies as her own. With others, not following these policies, she wishes to maintain her trade within certain limits which will not permit the displacement of trade in favor of such countries."

Under the financial agreement with the United States, Brazil undertakes to set up a central reserve bank, in which American technical advisers will be placed. And under the commercial understanding, Brazilian-American committees will be established in Rio de Janeiro and New York or Washington, composed of trade representatives of both countries.

Mechanics of the financial agreement are expected to be simple. Brazil has a favorable trade balance with the United States. By acquiring gold, the Brazilian Treasury and central banking system will have a fund against which Brazil can get foreign exchange to stabilize its currency with the United States. The gold will be earmarked in the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and purchased from credits resulting from Brazil's favorable trade balance.

Stresses Reciprocal Agreement

Funds received by the Treasury from Brazil's payments may be used to liquidate treasury bills issued for the gold that has been purchased and held inactive.

The commercial statement issued by Secretary Hull and Finance Minister de Souza Costa emphasizes the effectiveness of the reciprocal agreement, now nearly two years old.

"It is based," they said, "on the mutual exchange of most-favored-nation pledges which guarantee that the products of each country should find opportunity in the markets of the other on terms no less favorable than the products of any other country.

"The underlying meaning of this pledge is a broad one; to wit, that both countries gain reciprocal assurances of both the form and substance of equality of treatment, and that the trade relations between them and the rest of the world may be enabled to develop with that protection."

U. S. Foreign Trade Increases With All Geographical Areas

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The commerce department said today foreign trade with all geographical divisions increased during the first five months of this year.

For the period, exports aggregated $1,271,287,000, compared with $969,268,000 in the corresponding period a year ago. Imports were set at $1,397,897,000 and $973,432,000, respectively.

Of the exports this year, $483,865,000 went to Europe. Imports from Europe totaled $367,941,000. Although smaller in volume, trade with Canada and South America increased sharply.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Half-Year Net Is $2.25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—For the first half of 1937, ended June 30, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company had a net profit of $5,631,469 after deducting depreciation, federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed income, according to the preliminary report. The net was equal to $2.25 a share on 2,560,117 shares of capital stock and compared with $5,102,972, or $2.04 a share on 2,503,503 shares, in the first six months of 1936.

The report said the directors had not determined the dividend policy for the year, so $1,220,900 set aside for taxes included $165,000 as a tentative provision for surtax on undistributed earnings.

Franc Seen Allowed To Find Own Level

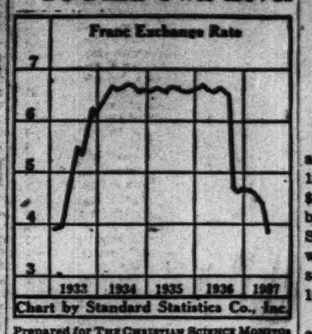

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The future of the franc is not yet entirely clear, but it is apparent that it will be allowed to find its own level free from any gold content limitations. Thus, immediately after the French Senate had confirmed the government's financial powers, a decree was issued withdrawing the minimum gold content established October 2, 1936, which provided for devaluation of the franc within a range equivalent to $0.04355 and $0.04974 in terms of current dollars.

In all probability, the franc will eventually be stabilized at around 125 to the pound sterling, or to, say, $0.0394, thus bringing the three major currencies roughly into the same alignment which existed prior to September, 1931.

Excess Reserves Expand $80,000,000 For July 14 Week

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported member bank excess reserves increased $80,000,000 during the week ended July 14.

It was the fourth successive weekly increase in these idle bank funds and brought the total supply to $960,000,000. For the four-week period, excess reserves have climbed $210,000,000.

The rise during the week ended July 14 was attributable in part to a $67,000,000 decline in money in circulation to $6,457,000,000. When money in circulation decreases, funds flow back into banks, increasing their supply of lendable money.

Another factor in the excess reserves increase was a $11,000,000 decrease in treasury deposits with federal reserve banks to $90,000,000. The $11,000,000 presumably was sent into channels of business and trade, moving thence into commercial banks.

Gold stocks increased $47,000,000 and brought the nation's hoard to $12,423,000,000 on July 14, the board said.

Merger of C. & O. With Pere Marquette Now Being Planned

CLEVELAND (AP) — Robert R. Young and Frank F. Kolbe, new owners of the Van Sweringen land and rail empire, said today they were planning a merger of the Pere Marquette and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads in the immediate future.

Messrs. Young and Kilbe, who with Allan P. Kirby of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., recently acquired the Van Sweringen properties, again expressed their intentions of eventually merging all their eastern railroads into single operating unit.

"I think it is about time to recognize the economies that can come through merging the eastern lines," Mr. Young said at a press conference. "There hasn't been a thing in the way of railroad mergers for a generation."

Commodity Seat up $100

NEW YORK (AP)—Transfer of a seat on the New York Commodity Exchange has been completed at $1200, an increase of $100 from the previous sale.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN HAS several openings in its Educational Sales Department for cultured, capable women, 28-45. Income guarantee for first three months' work with average commission earnings of $45 a week and up. Expansion program has created openings throughout the country. Executives in metropolitan centers enable us to arrange for personal interviews. Write fully Miss Helen Gillett, Suite 1004, 360 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ORGANIST—Young man desires position in large church (Christian Science preferred); 7 years experience in Christian Science churches; very capable; A-1 recruiter; excellent references. Rudolph Puhlman, 316 N. Fourth Ave., Saginaw, Michigan.

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SCHOOLTEACHER, 27, will be attendant, companion or governess in home; will drive, travel. Frances S. Walters, 183, Manchester St., Battle Creek, Mich.

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BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Aircraft Orders For $100,000,000 Seen This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new record in aircraft sales is expected during 1937, with billings likely to exceed $100,000,000, according to a survey by Penner & Beane, New York Stock Exchange firm. This total would compare with the former sales peak of $77,000,000 reached in 1936 and with $71,000,000 in 1929.

Increased facilities and greater efficiency, the brokerage house believes, should allow the industry to carry down a larger proportion of these sales to profit. Billings in the first five months of 1937 were roughly $40,000,000, up 56.6 per cent over the same 1936 period.

The recent two-way crossing of the Atlantic may prove one of the most important events in aviation history, says the survey.

Manufacturing companies which have obtained important military and air transport business, it continues, as a group now enjoy unfilled orders of about $125,000,000. All have expanded facilities, some by as much as 100 per cent.

Labor disturbances form the largest single factor of doubt, the firm states, with signs that the American Federation of Labor will match the Committee for Industrial Organization's plans to organize the industry.

The results of the unfortunate series of accidents earlier in the year have been offset by increased advertising and seasonal factors, says the report. Larger planes are being used to increase the payload by as much as 50 per cent, without a corresponding advance in operating costs, and these have offset greater maintenance expenses.

"Although the percentage of available space actually occupied has been running below 1936 levels," says the survey, "traffic gains in prospect should restore the occupancy factor at least to the levels of a year ago, and on this basis earnings should be much more satisfactory."

N. Y. Airbrake Earns $3.53 Net

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Airbrake Co., Watertown, N. Y., reports net income for the six months ended June 30, last, of $914,794, after depreciation and federal income taxes but before surtax on undistributed profits, equal to $3.53 a share on 259,120 shares outstanding. This compared with net income of $328,160 or $1.26 a share in the first half of 1936.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet one-room furnished apartment, bath, kitchenette; accessible, reasonable. Write Box K-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS WANTED

QUINCY, Weymouth or Braintree, Mass., for 2 adults; furnished apartment 2 or 3 rooms, bath and garage. Box P-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTUIT, Mass.—To let for remainder of summer, a cottage with private beach; 6 bedrooms, electric equipment throughout. Apply Warren O. Taylor, Laf. 7010 (Boston), during business hours.

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PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Quiet farmhouse, home cooking, modern conv., high elevation; $15 per week and up. MRS. L. J. DIRIO, R. F. D. 2.

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PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO. 5-6900. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

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QUIET rooms for rest and study having care and attention if required. JANET CUSEY, 29 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 0158.

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EXPERT PERSONAL WORK
REASONABLE PRICES
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Home for rest, study and recreation. Outdoor Dining and Sleeping Porches. Bathing—Tennis
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GENTLEMAN — 45 years, good appearance, excellent character, capable, experienced in commercial and industrial office routine; accountant, clerical, wishes position in mercantile or industrial organization. Address: Advertiser, 124 East 28th St., Paterson, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE, experienced, will travel, Christian Scientist preferred, references. C. Campbell, 1 Pine Tree Pl., Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. Phone 2210.

SOCIETIES

SOLOMON [illegible] Supreme Council Obligation Scheme, Supreme Temple Church in Southern New England, [illegible] New York. Write Box S-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SEE PAGE 17

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m. Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
42 4¼s '47-52	116.14	116.10	116.10
15 3¼s '43-45	107	106.31	106.31
3 4s '44-54	112	112	112
30 3½s '46-56	110.4	110.3	110.3
8 3¼s '43-47	107.7	107.6	107.6
15 3¼s '44-46	106.30	106.26	106.26
10 3¼s '46-49	106.9	105.9	105.9
3 3s '51-55	104.18	104.18	104.18
5 3s '46-48	103.4	103.	
3 3s '51-55	101	100.30	101
41 2¾s '55-60	103.7	103.3	103.3
40 2½s '45-47	101.2	100.29	100.29
13 2½s '48-51	100.2	99.31	100
406 2½s '51-54	99.29	99.28	99.28
11 2¾s '56-59	987	98.5	98.5
17 2½s '49-53			

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47	103.6	103.6	103.6
1 3s '49	102.23	102.23	102.23

Home Owners' Loan

25 3s A52	102.14	102.14	102.14
27 2¾s '49	100.23	100.23	100.23
1 2¼s 42-44	100.9	100.9	100.9

Corporation Bonds

3 Adams Exp 4s '47	101½	108¾	101½	
8 Alleghany 5s '44	96⅜	96½	96½	
3 Alleghany 5s '49	90¾	90¾	90¾	
112 Alleghany 5s '50 st	65½	63	63	
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½	
30 Am & For Pow 5s '30	80	80	80	
16 Am ICohem 5½s '49	107	106¾	106¾	
13 Am T&T 5½s '43	112½	112½	112½	
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	99¾	99¼	99¼	
31 Am T&T 2½s '61	104	104	104	
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s '59	106⅛	106¼	106¼	
11 Ann Arbor 4s '95	70¾	69	70⅜	
18 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98	
18 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98½	98½	
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109	109	109	
1 AT&SF 4s '95	111½	111⅜	111⅛	
11 At&SF 4s '95 st	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
2 A T&SF adj 4s '95 st	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
17 ACL cdt 4s '52	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	
2 A C Line 4½s '64	50¾	50¾	50¾	
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	82½	82	82½	
10 B&O rfg 5s '95	81	81	81	
2 B&O 5s '96 F	80½	80½	80½	
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	70½	70¾	70¾	
9 B&O cv 4½s 60	105½	105	105	
2 B&O 4s '48	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	
3 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104½	104¼	104¼	
17 B&O 5s S W '50	119½	119⅜	119⅜	
2 Bell T Pa2bs '48 B	103	103	103	
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	96½	96⅜	96½	
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	79¾	79¼	79¼	
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	82¼	82¼	82¼	
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	23½	23½	23½	
5 Bos & N Y AirL 4s '55	74½	74½	74½	
4 Buck Cty RR 5s '41	101	101	101½	
11 BuckyEdis 3¼s '66	87	85¼	85¼	
24 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	113	112¾	112¾	
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	112¾	112¾	
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	94	94	94	
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	82½	82½	82½	
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	68	65	65	
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	113¼	113	113¼	
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅜	113½	113⅜	
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112	112	112	
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	106½	106¼	106½	
1 Can Pac 5s '54	104½	104	104	
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼	
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	94	93¾	94	
30 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70¼	70¼	
1 Caro Clen 4½s '49	82	82	82	
2 Carth & Adir 4s '81	71¾	71½	71½	
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	26	26	26	
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	70	70	70	
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	97½	97½	97½	
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	110	110	110	
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	104	104	104	
2 CenPThruShL 4s '54	51	50	51	
7 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	82	82	82	
1 Certain-td 5s '48	106½	106½	106½	
3 Champ InP&P 4¾s '50	98	97¾	98	
14 C&O 3½s '96 D	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
10 C&O cn 5s '39	98	97½	97½	
8 C&O rfg 4½s '96 E	110	110	110	
4 CB&Q 4¼s '77	111¾	111½	111½	
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
4 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	33	33	33	
2 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	39¾	39¾	39¾	
2 Chic Jct 4½s '40	55¾	54½	54½	
4 CM&St P 4½s '89 C	25¾	25¾	25¾	
16 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾	
41 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
16 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	16¾	16¾	16¾	
5 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
6 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
20 C R I & P 4s '88	16½	16½	16½	
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	108	108	108	
21 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	105	104¾	104¾	
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼	
1 Cin Gas & El3¼s'66	93¾	93¼	93¼	
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	103¼	103¼	103¼	
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	109¾	109¾	109¾	
4 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	107	107	107	
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	103	103	103	
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	81½	81½	81½	
15 Col P & I 5s '70	61	60	60	
23 Col & 4½s '80	100¼	100⅛	100¼	
49 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	99	99	99	
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
8 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	97	96¾	97	
33 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
8 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	105	105	105	
1 Conn Riv Pow3¾s 61	105	105	105	
7 Con Coal Del 5s '60	67¼	67	67¼	
9 Con Edis 3¾s '46	106	106	106	
3 Con Edis 3¼s '65	103¾	103⅜	103⅜	
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	
13 Container 5s '42	101½	100⅞	101½	
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½	
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	80¾	80½	80½	
2 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	104½	104⅛	104⅛	
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90¼	90¼	90¼	
1 Del & Hud 1st 4s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾	
1 Del P & L 4¼s '53	107½	107½	107½	
1 D G & E 5s '51	15	15	15	
2 D & R G West 5s '55	7	7	7	
1 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35 ct	105¼	105¼	105¼	
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	109½	109½	
3 El Auto Lite 4s '52	73¾	73¼	73¼	
4 Erie rfg 5s '67	73½	73¼	73½	
4 Erie rfg 5s '75	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	80	80	80	
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	103	103	103	
5 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	94	94	94	
1 Gal H & H 5½s '38	105¾	105¼	105¼	
6 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼	
1 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '46	102	102	102	
5 Gen MotAcc3¼s '51	81¼	81⅛	81⅛	
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	101	100⅛	101	
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104½	104⅜	104⅜	
13 Goodrich 6s '45	105¼	105	105¼	
10 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	117⅝	117⅜	117⅜	
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	126	125¾	126	
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	109½	109⅜	109½	
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95	95	95	
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	98¼	98¼	98¼	
3 Gulf M & N 5s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼	
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102½	102⅜	102⅜	
2 Hous OilTex 5½s40	45⅞	45¼	45¼	
12 Hudson Coal 5s62A	63½	63¼	63¼	
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	
7 Hud&Man 1st 5s '57	67½	67½	67½	
16 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	83¼	83¼	83¼	
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	85	85	85	
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	76½	76½	76½	
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	72½	72½	72½	
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	104⅜	104½	104½	
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	64½	64½	64½	
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	22	22	22	
7 Interb R Tr 6s '32	61½	61½	61½	
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	99¼	99	99	
11 Interlake Iron 4s '47	10½	10½	10½	
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	78¾	78	78	
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	73	73¼	73	
2 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	97½	97⅛	97½	
22 Int Paper 5s '55	100½	100	91	
11 Int Paper 5s '47	91¾	91	91	
130 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	71½	71¼	71⅝	
20 Int T&T 5s '55	77	76¼	76¾	
58 Int T&T 5s '65	104	104	104	
1 Jones&LoughSt4½s61	88	88	88	
1 K C Belt 5s '50	86	86	86	
1 K C South 3s '50	108¼	108¼	108¼	
1 K C Term 4s '60	104	104	104	
3 Kans G & E 4½s '80	97	97	97	
300 Kings Co Elec 4s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾	
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾	
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100½	100½	100½	
50 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	50	50	50	
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	60	60	
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53 D	59½	59½	59½	
15 Lehn & N 4½s '54 A	34½	34¼	34½	
6 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	96	95⅞	96	
5 Leh Val Coal 5s'74	93	93	93	
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	47	54½	54½	
12 Leh Val 4s 2003	55	54¼	54¼	
3 Leh ValHTrem 5s'54	100¾	100¼	100¾	
4 Liggett & M 5s'51	121	121	121	
13 Loew's 3½s'46	99½	99⅜	99⅜	
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾	
12 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 ct	103¾	103¾	103¾	
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	118¼	118¼	118¼	
2 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	88½	88½	88½	
10 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	100¼	100	100	
1 Louis & N Jt 4s 2003	94	93½	93½	
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78	78	78	
4 Maine Cen 4½s'50	105	105	105	
2 McKes&Rob 4½s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼	
1 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼	
2 Mich Cen 4s'40	102½	102½	102½	
6 MilEIRy&L 5s'71 B	101¾	101⅝	101¾	
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	14¼	14¼	14¼	
1 M & St L cn 5s'34 ct	21	21	21	
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	78½	78½	78½	
2 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	70	70	70	
9 M-K-T 4½s'78	87¼	87¼	87¼	
2 M-K-Tex 4s'90	37¼	37¼	37¼	
3 Mo Pac 5½s'49	37¾	36¾	36¾	
8 Mo Pac 5s '33 A	37	37	37	
2 Mo Pac 5s '81M	104½	104½	104½	
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	102¼	102¼	102¼	
1 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	93¾	93¾	93¾	
12 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99	99	99	
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	94½	94½	94½	
4 Mor & Essex 5s'55	89½	89½	89½	
3 Mor&Essex 3½s1000	93¾	92⅝	92⅝	
5 NashCha&StL 4s '78	42	42	42	
5 Nassau El 4s'51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
9 Nat Dairy 4½s'45	105½	105¼	105½	
8 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105½	105½	105½	
6 Natl Steel 4s '65	106½	106½	106½	
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	92	92	92	
5 N Y Cent Term 4s'53	51½	51½	51½	
5 NO Tex&M 5s '51 B	99	98¾	98¾	
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	89¼	89¼	89¼	
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	97¾	97¾	97¾	
13 NYC cn 4s '98	108¾	108¾	108¾	
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	98	98	98	
2 NYCHR 3½s '97 reg	93½	93½	93½	
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97 reg	90¼	90¼	90¼	
3 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	86	86	86	
5 NYC La Sh 3½s'98				

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
9 NY Chi & St L 4s '38	99½	99½	99½
26 NYCh&StL 3½s'74 A	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	84¾	84½	84½
3 NY Ch&StL 4s	104½	104½	104⅝
5 NYC&StL 4s'37 100 21-33	100	99-33	
10 NY Edis 3¼s'65	101	101	101
10 NYGEH&P 5s'48	122½	122½	122½
5 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	103½	103½	103½
3 NYNH&H cv 4s'56	41	40½	40½
1 NYNH&H cv 4s'48 reg	38½	38½	38½
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	40¾	40½	40½
7 NYNH&H 4s '57	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '67	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 NYO&W rfg 4s'92	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 NYO&W gen 4s'55	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 NY Steam 6s'47	107	107	107
10 NY Tel 4½s'39	83	83	83
2 NY Trap Rock 6s'48	13	12¾	12¾
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'48	4¼	3¾	3⅞
2 Niagara FlaP3½s'66	102	102	102
2 Niagara Sh 3½s'50	101½	100½	101½
10 Nor Am Ed 5½s'69C	110½	110⅜	110½
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
20 Nor Pac 4s '97	74	73¾	74
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Ogden & L Chs 4s'48	104½	104½	104½
1 Ohio Ed 5½s'65	99	99	99
15 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	111	111	111
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s'46	118	118	118
2 Ore Sh Line 5s'46	91½	91½	91½
3 Otis Stl 4½s'62	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Pac Gas & El 3¼s'66	103	102⅞	103⅛
5 Pac G & E 3¼s'61	107½	107⅛	107⅜
19 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Pac T&T 3¼s'66	99¾	99¾	100
4 Para Pict 6s'55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
23 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
8 Pen Co 4s'63	118	118	118
5 Pen RR gen 5s'68	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	108¼	108	108
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	106	107⅛	106
5 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	103½	103½	103½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '78	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Pen RR 3¾s'70	107	106¼	107
2 Pen RR 3½s'52	102	101¾	101¾
2 Pere Marq 5s'56	94	94	94
2 Pere Marq 4½s'80	115¾	115¼	115¾
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Phila Co 5s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Phil Elec 3½s'67	11	11	11
8 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	24½	24	23¾
3 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 Philippine Is 4s'37	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pillsbury P1 M 6s'43	119¾	119¾	119¾
2 PCC & StL 5s'70 A	107½	107½	107½
3 PCC & StL 4½s'77	103½	103½	103½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s'90 C	85½	85½	85½
6 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Porto Ri Ry 6s'42	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Postal Tel 5½s'57 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
21 Ream Rand 4½s 59	120¾	120¾	120¾
5 Republic Steel5½s'54	97½	97½	97½
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97½	97½	97½
9 Republic Steel 4½s'56	183	179	179
1 RepublicSteel4½s'80	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 R I Ark & La 4½s'34	24¾	24¾	24¾
9 St L S F 5s B '50 ct	22	22	22
80 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	22	22	22
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	21½	21½	21½
2 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	21½	21½	21½
1 St L S W 1st 4s '89	11¾	11¾	11¾
11 SA&A Pass 4s '43	17½	17½	17½
10 Seab A Lin cn 6s '48	10	10	10
5 Sears AlFla 6s'35A ct	106½	106¾	106¾
9 Shar Steel 4½s'58	100¾	100¾	100¾
23 Shell Un 3½s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
23 Skelly Oil 4½s'51	105	105	105
12 Socony Vac Oil3¼s'50	106	106	106
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	108	108	108
5 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	99½	99½	99½
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	87	87	87
23 Sou Pac 4½s'49	87¾	87¾	87¾
16 Sou Pac 4½s'81	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 So Pac 4½s'69	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 So Pac rfg 4s'56	94	94	94
1 So Pac cit 4s'49	100	99½	100
11 So Pac 3½s'46	99½	99½	99½
9 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	98	98	98
3 South Ry 6½s'56	98	98	98
3 South Ry gen 5s'56	75½	75½	75½
3 South Ry cn 5s'94	104	104	104
3 South Ry gen 4s'56	75½	75½	75½
11 S W Bell Tel 3¼s'64	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 S W Gas & El 4s '60	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Spokane Int 5s '55	97	97	97
22 Stand Oil N J 5s '46	107	107	107
8 Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Swift & Co 3½s'50	99	99	99
10 Tenn El Pow 6s '47A	108½	108½	108½
1 T RR A St L 4½s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	37	37	37
2 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	17	17	17
3 Third Ave 5s'37	102	101¾	102
20 Third Ave adj 5s'60	46	45½	46
20 Third Ave 4s'60	148	148	148
20 Tidewate AO 3½s'52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Tol & Oh Cen 3¼s'60	105	105	105
1 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
10 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	107½	107½	107½
12 Un Pac cv 4s 2008	103	102⅞	103
10 Un Bis Am 5s'50	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 United Drug 5s'53	107	107	107
18 U S Rub 5s '47	100	100	100
10 Utah L&R 7s'44	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Utah P & L 5s '44	85½	85½	85½
8 Utah P & L 5½s '47	55½	55½	55½
8 Vanadium 5s '41	103	103	103
1 Vertient Stor 7s'42 ct	22	22	22
14 VaEl&Pow 4s '55 A	108½	108	108½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
9 VirginianR 3¼s '66 H	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
1 Walworth 4s '50	81½	81½	81½
1 Warner Bros 6s'39	118	118	118
1 WestPenP 5s '63 E	106	106	106
1 WestPenP 4½s '77 A	107	107	107
5 West Pa Pr 4½s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 West Md 4s '52	93	92½	93
1 West Un 5s '50	101	101	101
10 Western Un 5s '51	92⅝	91¾	92⅝
10 Western Un 5½s'50	99	98¾	99
22 Western Un 5s '60	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	111½	110	111½
3 Wh & L E 4s '49	74	74	74
10 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	37	37	37
1 Wick-Sp cv 5s '35 ct	17	17	17
1 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	102	101¾	102
17 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102	101¾	102
14 Youngst S&T 5½s '51	145	145	145
9 Young S&T 3½s '61	103	103	103

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 3d 7s'57	11½	11½	11½
22 Argentine 4½s '71	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Argentine 6s '57 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Arg 6s '59 Oct	100	15-32	100 15-32
6 Arg 6s 1960 Sept.	100	1-32	100 1-32
1 Argentine 5½s'62	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Australia 5s '55	108	108	108
8 Australia 4½s'56	101¾	101¼	101¾
11 Australia 4½s'58	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Belgium 6½s'49	108¾	108½	108½
6 Belgium 6s '55	48	48	48
4 Brasil 6s '41	41¾	41¾	41¾
28 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	41¾	41¼	41¾
6 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	42	41¾	42
8 Bras C Ry El 7s '52	75	75	75
2 Breda, Ernst 7s '54	82¼	82¼	82¼
19 Buen A 4½s& 4½s '77	82	82	82
19 BuenA6⅛s&5⅛sAug'76	82	82	82
3 Buen A 4½s& 4½s'57	26¼	26¼	26¼
4 Bulgaria 7s '67	113	113	113
3 Canada 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
7 Canada 5s '52	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 Canada 3½s '61	94	94	94
5 Canada 2s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Canada 5½s'44	104	104	104
1 Chile Mt 6s 6⅝s'61	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile Mtg 6s 6s '61	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chile 7s '42	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 Chile 6s '60	20¼	20¼	20¼
16 Chile 6s '61 Jan	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chile 6s '42	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	21½	21½	21½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	21½	21½	21½
12 Copenhag 5s '52	99	98½	98½
4 Copenhag 4½s '53	87¾	86¾	86¾
27 Cuba 5½s '49	100	100	100
1 Cuba 4½s '49	104	104	104
1 Czecho 8s '51	104	104	104
2 Czecho 8s '52	101¾	101½	101¾
3 Denmark 5½s '55	100½	100½	100½
8 Denmark 4½s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Finland 6s '45	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Frankfort 6½s '53	28¼	28¼	28¼
87 GerGov Intl 5½s'65	34½	34½	34½
15 Ger Govt 7s '49	97½	96	96
11 GtCon&Jap 7s '44	32½	32½	32½
1 Greek 4s '68	86¾	86¾	86¾
12 Italy 7s '51	95¾	93¾	93¾
28 Japan 5½s '65	80¾	79¾	79¾
1 Lombard El 7s '52	73	73	73
1 Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd	4½	4½	4½
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	27½	27½	27½
1 Minas Ger 6½s'59	27½	27½	27½
2 Montevideo 7s '52	73	73	73
4 Nord Ry 6½s '50	100	100	100
1 Norway 4½s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Norway 4s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Norway 4s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Norway 4½ '63	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	103½	103½	103½
12 Orient Dev 6s '53	79	78	78
5 Orient Dev 5½s '58	74½	74½	74½
3 Oslo City 4½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	63	63	63
7 Pernambuco 7s '47	25	25	25
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	19½	19½	19½
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	19½	19½	19½
8 Poland 5s '50	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Porto Tleg 7½s '66	24	24	24
1 Prussia 6s '52	24½	24½	24½

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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MASSACHUSETTS

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A Service for Every Household
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Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
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1936 Ford Station Wagon, radio, heater, $625
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1934 Four-door Sedan, $325
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One can Consommé Madrilene with one can of Black Bean—15c
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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MARSHALL'S
550 HIGH STREET
Homelike Food
Luncheons, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c.
Served from 11-2:30
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Sunday Dinner Served from 12-3:30 P. M.

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A Real Good Place to Eat
MARSHALL'S
550 HIGH STREET
Homelike Food
Luncheons, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c.
Served from 11-2:30
Evening Meal, 50c-60c-75c
Served from 5-8 P. M.
Sunday Dinner Served from 12-3:30 P. M.

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We carry a first-class line of meats, fish, vegetables and fruit.
Daily deliveries.
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Be Sure to See
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Before the Advance in Price With
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All RED CROSS SHOES,
Sale Price, $5.25
Also all other Summer Footwear at Marked-Down Prices.
Lorraine Boot Shop
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"Under the Red Tile Roof"
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7-11 Kenoza Ave. — Tel. 5310
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Insure You Dependable Service

Included in Our SUMMER CLEARANCE are:
Athletic Shirts and Shorts, 37c, 3 for $1
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Polo Shirts (all styles) from $1 up
Shirts all woven Madras, $1.69, 2 for $3
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Washable Summer Ties, 10 for $1
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NICHOLS and MORSE CO.

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Headquarters for Summer Refreshment
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HING. 0300
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS
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Our SODA FOUNTAIN Serves Delightfully COOLING DRINKS and ICES.

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Here's a twice-a-year event for Men, Women and Children who are accustomed to wearing good shoes.
Prices greatly reduced.
Napoleon Bail, 168 High Street
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costs us more but it holds our trade
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$2.00 value $1.00
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$30 SUITS, NOW $24.50
35 SUITS, NOW 29.50
40 SUITS, NOW 34.50
Use Our 3-Payment Plan. First payment due Aug. 10th

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A Store-Wide Sale Event
Now in progress
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An Exceptional Line of
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More Heat Per Dollar
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DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Tremont St. — Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0940 Crystal 1880

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SALES—SERVICE
"Better Used Cars"
E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
Incorporated
424 Adams St., Milton, Mass.
BLU. 0470

MASSACHUSETTS

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Tel-NEE 0330
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FOOD SPECIALISTS
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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

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Harris' Shoes
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For All Occasions
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C. L. Hoyt, Mgr. — Phone 7-0234

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United States

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OCEAN 0050

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European

Local Classified

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . RCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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ESSEX, Hadleigh, Main road—Well planned house; 4-5 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, kitchen, garage, lovely garden, vacant possession; £975. B, "Cathay" Rayleigh Road, Thundersley, Essex.

SOUTH DOWNS, Worthing—Semi-detached; 6 bed, 2 reception, bath, offices, electric light, water, garage, tennis. Box W-81—BCM/CSM, London.

SUSSEX, East Grinstead—Charming Tudor cottage; oak beams, 4-5 bed, 2 reception, bath, H. and C., el. l., partial central heating, usual offices, main water, etc.; exceptionally beautiful garden, with orchard; land (could sell separately). Off main road, very quiet. Monkington Mount Pleasant, Crawley Down, Copthorne 13

WORTHING—For sale: A charming detached house and garden, site being sitting room, 3 bedrooms, bath and cold water, built of best Bess. Ideal holiday garage; £1300. Apply by letter, 25, Georgia Avenue.

European

Local Classified

(Continued)

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HOUSES TO LET

BEXHILL—Furnished house to let for August; 2 sitting-rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc; sleep six; telephone; 6 gns. per week. Box W-795—BCM/CSM, London.

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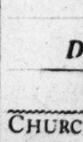

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Children's Corner

Doctor Foster—New Style

"Said Doctor Foster," remarked Uncle James from behind his newspaper,

"'I'll go to Glo'ster,
For I have business there.
It looks like rain,
But then again—
The weather may be fair.'"

"I know about Doctor Foster," said Roger. "He stepped in a puddle."

"You tell us, Uncle James," said Sarah. "What really happened?"

"It's an old story," said Uncle

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He'd Stepped In to His Waist

James, laying his newspaper on his knee, "but I think it puts too much stress on the puddle. To continue the doctor's way of thinking:

'It isn't far
To go by car,
Some twenty mile or so.
But it is wise
To exercise,
And so on foot I'll go.

'Or wet or fair
I do not care.
I've waited quite a spell.
I'll go today,
For, come what may,
I'll have my umberell.

'It will protect
Me, I expect,
From sun as well as shower.
A fine sunshade
The thing has made
Through many a summer hour.'"

"I guess it was a big umbrella," said Roger.

"The biggest he could buy," said Uncle James.

"He tramped along.
He sang a song
The rain came on to pour
So fiercely he
Quite failed to see
A puddle just before.
So in a minute
He had stepped in it,
And stepped in such a haste
He found he was
Half soaked because
He'd stepped in to his waist."

"That's the way I've heard it," said Sarah.

"Very likely," said Uncle James,

"But kindly chaps
See such mishaps.
Folks came as if on wings.
'Come right indoors
While still it pours
And dry your nether things.'

"He thanked them much,
A final touch—
They sat him down at table.
While trousers dried
Pancakes they fried
As fast as they were able.

"So there he sate
And ate and ate.
His appetite was stout.
And after that
They had a chat
Until the sun came out."

"I guess he liked that," said Roger.

"It gratified him," said Uncle James,

"He staid all night.
They were polite.
They said, 'But must you go?'
Said he, 'Today
I must away.
But I'll be back, you know.'"

Come With Me To Mexico

64

Taxco (1)

Taxco is a fairy-story picture come to life.

If you have ever dreamt of squat, cream-colored homes with red-tile roofs spicing and brightening a green-brown mountain slope, Taxco is that dream come true. You will look in vain for an architectural note that does not blend into the charming oneness of cream walls and red roofs.

To preserve this colonial beauty, Mexico has decreed that any future building must conform to the present lovely pattern. And lest the comfortable antiquity be disturbed, filling stations may rear their gaudy pumps only at the lower edge of the town; and lest modernity creep in too close, not even a telephone is permitted in the town!

I should have liked Taxco if only for its old Tarascan name, "Tlachco," meaning "place where handball is played"; for I must number myself among those who enjoy the thrill and zest of that game.

Long before Columbus so much as hazarded a guess as to a westward passage to India, old Taxco was a busy mining camp. In fact, the early mining center, about 7 miles from the present town, is said to be the oldest mining camp in the New World. In 1522, Cortés' engineers found great deposits of silver at the present site, and in 1528 old Taxco pulled up stakes and plighted its troth with the new.

But it took the French miner Joseph le Borde (now generally known as Jose Borda) to open up, in 1717, some veins heavy with native silver; and Taxco went a-booming!

The superlatively ornate cathedral in the center of the town is Borda's public expression of gratitude for the millions of dollars' worth of silver he took out of the mines—some have estimated his Taxco fortune at $50,000,000. Borda set out to build the most beautiful church in the Americas; and if costly paintings, intricate carvings in stone and wood, and overlaying with solid gold could contribute to the achievement, his orders were to spare no expense.

I believe that if he had taken a second look at the plans, however, he would have suggested making the lower parts of the towers as wide as the tops. As they are, they seem to flower out disproportionately.

But who couldn't forgive this? Who couldn't forget the steep, cobbled little streets, and all else, if he might have only a day of quiet in the mountain gem which is Taxco?—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Odds and Ends

Hint to Fishermen

Fish do not hear, but they are sensitive to sounds that cause vibrations on the water.

To Warmer Climates

The famous redwood trees are thought to have migrated from arctic regions to California.

Something New

The latest in the list of appetizers to be added to the menu is celery juice.

World Rayon

Enough rayon is manufactured throughout the world every year to provide every man, woman, and child with three pounds.

Ancient Tablets

Despite the fact that much older writings are known, only one clay tablet has been found that was written between 1800 and 1500 B. C.

Something New

The Automatique, a highly mechanized type of cafeteria popular in Europe, has opened in New York. Diners sit at a rectangular table and watch the different articles on the menu pass by on a belt. Observing something he likes, the diner has only to reach out and help himself.

Sunbonnet Sue

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Consider the man who is always punctual—how much time he wastes waiting for other people.

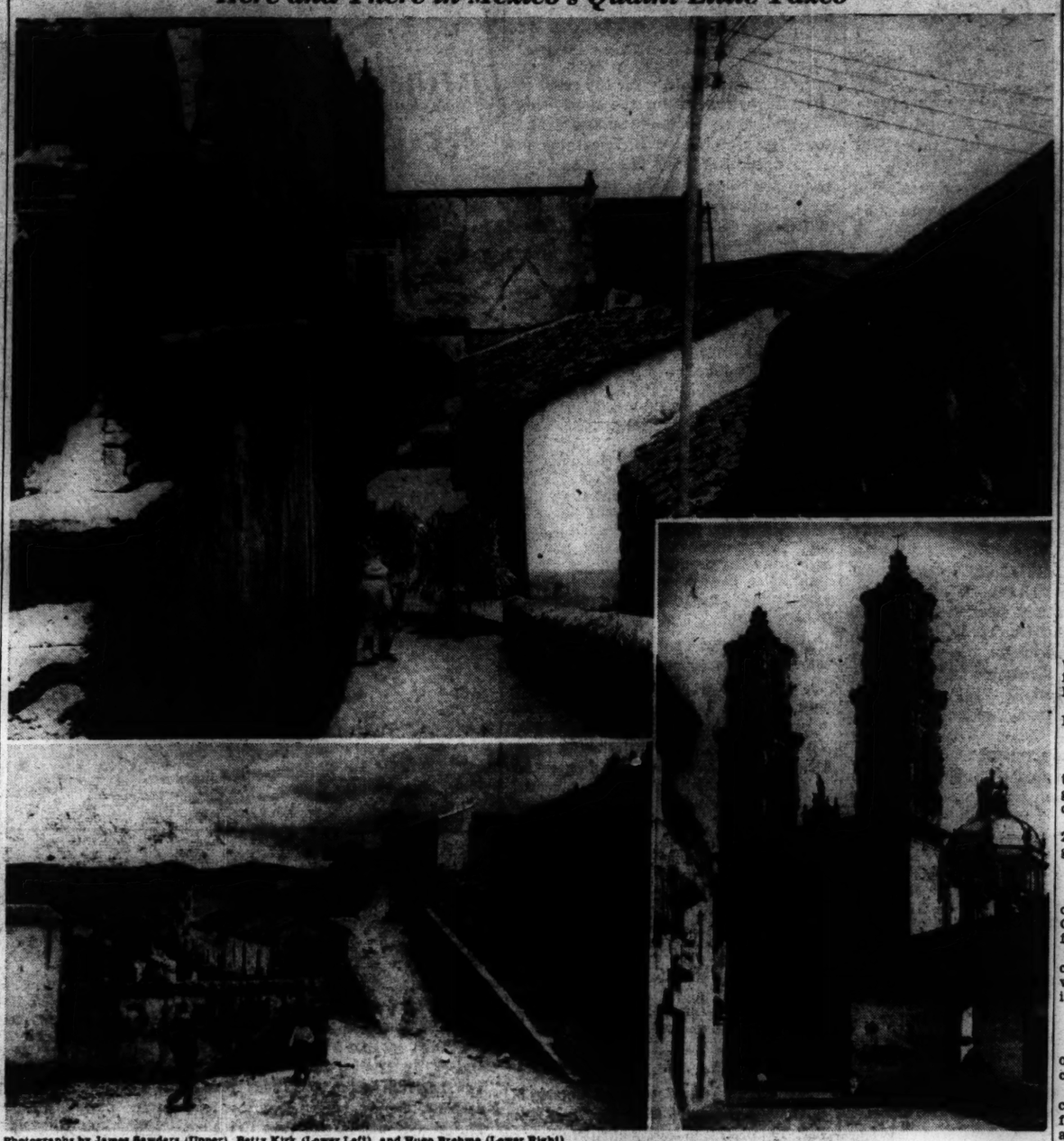
Factual Figuring: 23 plus 209, minus 15, times 4 (Ruby) divided by 52 equals 16.

Letter Juggling: Laurel, Allure.

How Many Matches? Six.

Modern Dramatists: The Green Pastures—Connelly; Winterset—Anderson; You and I—Barry; Cyrano de Bergerac—Rostand; The Emperor Jones—O'Neill; The Subway—Rice; A Doll's House—Ibsen; Abraham Lincoln—Drinkwater; The Admirable Crichton—Barrie; The Silver Box—Galsworthy.

Here and There in Mexico's Quaint Little Taxco



Photographs by James Sawders (Upper), Betty Kirk (Lower Left), and Hugo Brehme (Lower Right)

Upper—Heavily Laden Burros Picking Their Way Down the Street Along the Cathedral Wall. Lower Left—Steep, Cobbled Streets. Lower Right—The Cathedral. For Details, See Today's "Come With Me to Mexico"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. One dollar is paid for each item accepted.

Baking Shells

A woman who lives along the seashore has increased her earnings by gathering along the beach the large white sea shells and selling these for baking shells.

She sends them to the city, where a gift shop will buy all she can obtain. These large shells have many uses, but the most practical are for baking foods. Patties and other oven-baked foods can be cooked and served in these shells—and the shells may be used again and again.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

Not So

"Some say the world is going to the dogs, but the dogs are not even in sight!"—Carrie Chapman Catt.

Necessary

"Our churches and religious institutions are indispensable stabilizing factors in our civilization."—Herbert Hoover.

Quotation for Today

THE MAN who would lift others, must be uplifted himself; and he who would command others, must learn to obey.—Charles K. Ober.

Brevities

Office Economist: The Scotch Townsend Plan provides $65 pension at 200.

Troy (N. Y.) Record: The ancient and honorable three r's, it seems to us, have been changed from readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic to radio, rides, and rhythm.

Humorist: Automatic hands for opening doors are now being used in America. We are now waiting for a door-to-door salesman to perfect an automatic foot for thrusting inside them.

Montreal Daily Herald: The difference appears to be this—If a girl goes around with a hole in the top of her hat it's a halo. If a man does it, it's a disgrace.

Montreal Star: A mother is a person who sees there are only four pieces of pie for five people and says she doesn't care for pie.

St. Louis Star-Times: A test of your histrionic ability: Laughing for the seventeenth time at a joke that wasn't funny the first time you heard it.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Brownie's Woodpile

For this game the hostess will need three sets of alphabet letters, six extra sets of the letters A, E, I, O, and U, and about two dozen toothpicks—some colored red, some blue, and some green.

The first player gathers up the toothpicks and throws them on the table. He then takes a pair of sugar tongs and tries to lift one toothpick without disturbing the others. If he succeeds and picks out a red toothpick, he may take one letter from the pile. If the toothpick is blue, he takes two letters; and if it is green, three letters. If a player fails to pick up a toothpick without disturbing the other toothpicks, he loses his turn.

The object of the game is to form the most words before the supply of letters is exhausted. The shorter the words, the better are the chances of being the winner.—M. W., Waban, Mass.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Pastemaith

Cryptogram

It seems that even punctuality has certain drawbacks, as, for example:

GNUFDMZS LEZ YBU KEN DP RCKRQF JXUGLXRC — ENK YXGE LDYZ EZ KRFLZP KRDL-DUP ONS NLEZS JZNJCZ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of the day in this month on which the full moon occurs —— add the number of days that will have occurred this year prior to July 20th ——; subtract the number of the day in this month on which St. Swithin's Day is celebrated ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the precious stone usually associated with the month of July ——; and divide by the number of Wednesdays that occur during the year 1937 ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words from the six letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A E L L R U

How Many Matches?

Four contestants are entered in a tennis tournament. If every one plays each of the other three, how many matches will be played?

Modern Dramatists

A Greenville, Florida, reader shares a list of modern dramas and dramatists. The first has been checked by way of example. Can you match the others correctly?

1	Green Pastures	Barry	
2	Winterset	O'Neill	
3	You and I	Connelly	✓
4	Cyrano deBergerac	Galsworthy	
5	The Emperor Jones	Ibsen	
6	The Subway	Drinkwater	
7	A Doll's House	Barrie	
8	Abraham Lincoln	Anderson	
9	Admirable Crichton	Rice	
10	The Silver Box	Rostand	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

When Reading "In Lighter Vein"

Laugh if you want to,
Grin if you must,
But keep a straight face
If the joke's dry as dust.

We've Sampled Them

"He spent a good many years working out theories of cooking before producing concrete examples."—Letter in a Provincial Paper.

It seems an awful waste of time.—Montreal Star.

Close Check

Motorist: "How do you estimate that five gallons of gas at 20 cents a gallon make a dollar and four cents?"

Attendant: "The price went up to 22 cents before I put in the last two gallons."

Capital Punishment

On being asked to write down a definition of "capital punishment," a Glasgow schoolboy submitted the following amusing effort:

"Being locked in an ice cream or chocolate factory for a week-end would, in my opinion, be capital punishment."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

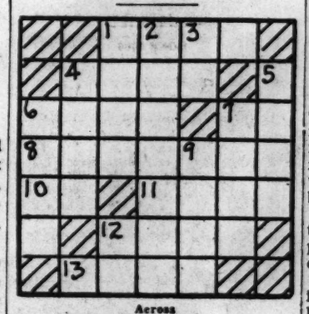
Just in Case

The young attorney was sent out of town to interview an important client in regard to a case.

Later the head of his firm received the following telegram: "Have forgotten name of client. Please wire at once."

This was the reply: "Client's name Whitehead. Your name Burkey."

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Engage in boxing
4—Mineral springs
6—Dash
7—Negation
8—Tower
10—Fish
11—Current money in hand
12—Most excellent
13—Low

Down

1—Reach across
2—A remedy
3—Like
4—Skidded
5—Insect
6—Mohammedan prince
7—Bird's habitation
9—File-like tool
12—Have existence

Answers Appear Among Advertisements

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Police to the Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

Mrs. M——, who for 30 years has found a wheelchair necessary to convey her about the house, recently insisted upon being left alone one evening while her daughter went to a show with a friend.

It had always been possible for this little woman to get into her bed from her wheelchair; but this night something went wrong, and she slipped to the floor and was unable to get up. However, she had no fear over the situation because she remembered reading, only that morning, about a policeman who had rescued a cat from a telephone pole, where it had taken refuge the night before.

So said she, "If I can reach the telephone, I'll tell them about my plight, and I know that they will come and help me get into bed."

She managed to get the call in, and in less than 10 minutes two officers had arrived and tenderly placed her in her bed; and they offered to stay with her until her daughter returned.

Upon leaving her, they assured the little mother that she should feel free to call upon them any time that she found it necessary.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Deposing From Office

Question: When an officer (such as reader, clerk, etc.) is appointed by the parent body, would the board of trustees of a church have the power to take such an officer out of that position (for good reasons) without first consulting the parent body which elected him?

Answer: Not unless this right is specifically delegated to the board in the bylaws of the parent body. The general rule is that officers are subject only to the body which elected them. Also, according to Robert's Rules of Order (page 208), action to depose from office requires previous notice and two-thirds' vote.

Be Quiet

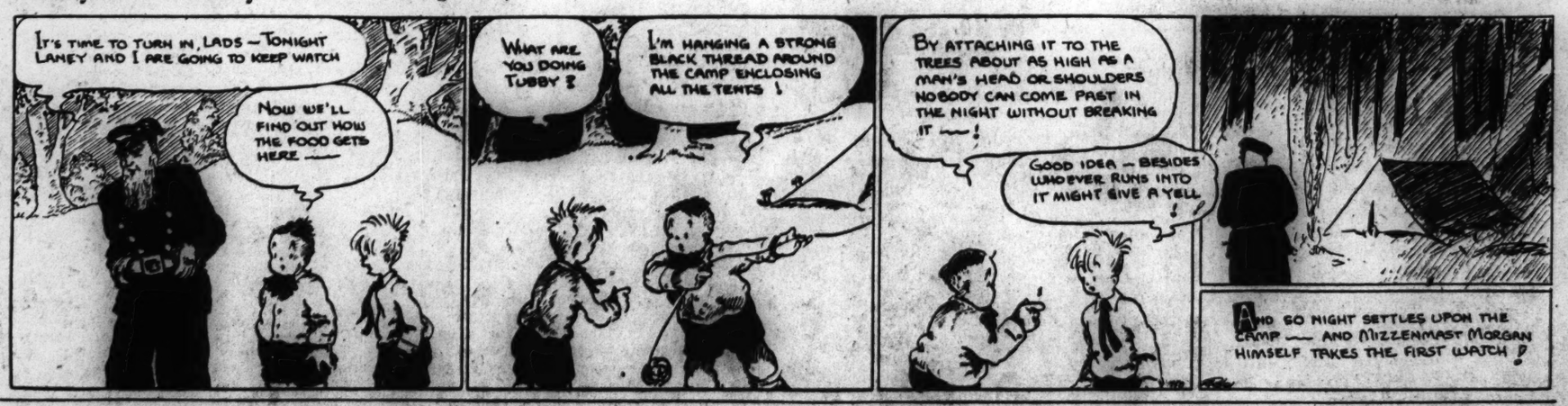
THERE is a proverb which runs, "When you're rattled, don't rush." When you don't know what to do, do nothing. When a dense fog settles upon a harbor full of ships, the only wise course is for each to cast anchor and stand still. If one persists in going ahead, it is likely to ram another, and send both to the bottom. The fog will lift if we have patience; it is local and temporary.

When we are utterly confused, a quiet talk with a friend, or a good night's rest and sleep, will often restore good judgment and clear purpose. Isaiah says, "He that walketh in darkness and hath no light, let him trust in the name of Jehovah, and stay upon his God."

When we are rattled, we forget that the area of confusion is within us. If we can look out upon the universe and up to God, we find that law and order prevails; the cosmos is not tumbling into ruins and God us upon His throne. Here is the advantage of prayer; it takes us away from ourselves into a vaster surrounding area, the region of God's love and power, undisturbed by the convulsions which upheave and dismay our little souls.—Dallas (Wis.) Church Visitor.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Setting a Trap*

By Le Pelley


IT'S TIME TO TURN IN, LADS — TONIGHT LANEY AND I ARE GOING TO KEEP WATCH
NOW WE'LL FIND OUT HOW THE FOOD GETS HERE ——
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TUBBY ?
I'M HANGING A STRONG BLACK THREAD AROUND THE CAMP ENCLOSING ALL THE TENTS !
BY ATTACHING IT TO THE TREES ABOUT AS HIGH AS A MAN'S HEAD OR SHOULDERS NOBODY CAN COME PAST IN THE NIGHT WITHOUT BREAKING IT —— !
GOOD IDEA — BESIDES WHOEVER RUNS INTO IT MIGHT GIVE A YELL !
AND SO NIGHT SETTLES UPON THE CAMP —— AND MIZZENMAST MORGAN HIMSELF TAKES THE FIRST WATCH !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Washing Away His Troubles*

By Carmack

Had a grand time digging in a suspicious looking hole down by the railroad tracks today —
Even if I didn't find anything -
On my way home I met of Peter and he said I was a sight and that I might as well expect a bath when the Boss saw me —
Fortunately though, Joan and Betty Ann were playing under their lawn sprinkler when I reached their house and that gave me an idea —
By joining in the fun I not only got rid of my dirt but had a corking good time besides ——

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Compromise

SUBMISSION of the proposal for continuance of the non-intervention accord on Spain by compromise sets the international spotlight on Great Britain in a familiar role. Europe's "honest broker" is again on the stage.

The most controversial aspect of the proposals Britain has made in compliance with the requests of the other nations on the International Non-Intervention Committee appears in the provision for granting belligerent rights to the fascistic Insurgents. Liberal minds may find it difficult to be sanguine over the fact that Europe's most powerful democracy has advanced this proposal, especially now that General Franco has admitted—earlier propaganda to the contrary—that he would pattern a government along the totalitarian lines made familiar by avowed enemies of liberal government. Protests are expected from France. They already have been heard from Liberal and Laborite members of the British Parliament. Russia, too, is expected to enter objections, though, emanating from another totalitarian state, these would be less impressive.

Compromise is the keynote of the British plan, however. And the British Government no doubt is fully aware of the task it has laid down for itself at home as well as among the Committee member-states. It is encouraging, at any rate, that the granting of belligerent rights to the Insurgent Franco is not to take place until withdrawal of foreign "volunteers" is satisfactorily under way. Only by actually removing the thousands of foreigners fighting for Franco can the advantages with which belligerent rights will favor him be balanced.

Already there are signs that the Rome-Berlin bloc will object to the postponement of this diplomatic victory for Franco. Italian comment is pointing out that withdrawal of volunteers must take many months, possibly years (interesting thought), to complete. But surely it could begin immediately, and a beginning is all the British plan calls for, though public opinion in that country and France will no doubt insist very properly that once begun it must be pressed to completion.

The whole arrangement, it must be recognized, is on the plane of expediency rather than of morality. As was to be expected, since compromise is usually several parts of the former to one of the latter. The honesty in Britain's brokerage at the moment, therefore, is confined to the task of being "officially" impartial where it is quite impossible to be "unofficially" so.

The British Government's role of impartial arbitrator is made no easier by the increasingly obvious inclination of influential British financiers to favor Franco's cause. Italian reports of a large British loan for the Insurgent fascist leader were negligible while they appeared only in a state-controlled press. They take on new meaning, however, as reports circulate in London that a group headed by the oil magnate, Sir Henri Deterding, has facilitated export of Spanish ore by Franco to Germany by financing with British capital arrangements for supplying Franco with industrial products of which he is in need.

The British Government may be unable to prevent sabotaging of public policy at home, but in that case it is the more sternly required to resist diplomatic attempts in the non-intervention committee to beat the compromise plan into a sword for the extension of fascism.

Legally, the elected and duly accredited Spanish Government was entitled to aid from other governments at the outset of the rebellion. But neither Britain, France, nor the United States—so intent on putting its neutrality laws into effect as to overlook legally recognized obligations—acted to help the Spanish Government suppress its "outlaws." It was clear at the outset of the rebellion that this compromising with the situation must start a snarl of inconsistencies that would tangle all subsequent efforts to deal honestly with Spain. The compromise continues.

Post-Emergency Methods

GREAT social and political changes are usually crystallized in legislation only when the people become aroused. A war or acute economic distress is normally required to impel large reforms. Many a statesman has come to grief because he thought the people, aroused by crisis and ready to follow a hopeful leader without much question of his methods, would continue in that temper after the crisis passed. With eyes on objectives that had inspired great hopes they forgot that the people, released from distress, were in much less hurry. Woodrow Wilson made that mistake after the World War. There have been some indications that Franklin Roosevelt is making it in this period of recovery from the depression.

Mr. Roosevelt is much less of a zealot, much readier to sense popular feeling. And of course the election of last November indicated no let-down in the demand for change. Mr. Roosevelt has hitherto disproved the estimates of those who felt that the American people were weary of experiment. More than once he has won his point by firmness. The "death sentence" for holding companies was one example. More than once he has obtained legislation widely described as "impossible," as the measures for regulating securities were first termed. Driving a sharp bargain, he has at times got what he wanted by demanding much more. These things may be in the background of his letter to Senator Barkley, urging that Congress adopt some measure of "court reform" this session.

The President is careful to say that the Executive's part is to set forth the objectives; the choice of methods lies with Congress. This may be one way of saying that the White House is not demanding passage of the Hatch-Logan bill for remaking the Supreme Court and would accept some substitute for the substitute. But he appears still to be pressing for the present measure.

Does he overlook the fact that the "war" is over? Labor pressure for changing the court was largely removed by the court's upholding of the Wagner Act and by labor's recent experiences which indicate that laws will not of themselves establish labor's position. The pressure farmers once put behind it has been lessened by good crops and prices and by increasing doubts about the new AAA.

The court's liberal decisions and the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter have lessened the feeling that the court was thwarting changes the country wanted. Some demand for a permanent system of retirement remains. But it will not support anything that looks like packing the court or circumventing the usual process of constitutional amendment. Peacetime methods are required.

Friendly Predators

WISCONSIN'S new law prohibiting the use of steel traps on poles, posts, trees, or perches three feet or more above ground should be gratifying to those who have striven to educate the public to understand that the hawks and owls for which these traps are set are friends of mankind.

Most states of the American Union have on their statute books laws protecting all hawks except three—the small sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks and the large goshawk, which have the reputation of preying upon poultry, game birds, and songbirds. These laws are largely based upon painstaking research by the United States Biological Survey to ascertain birds' food habits. Pennsylvania's lawmakers at one time enacted a hawk bounty law, and the results were so dire that it was hastily repealed. Vermin devoured the farmers' crops, and bounty hunters shot everything in sight.

The pity about pole traps and hawk-killing contests is that the first victims are the large-winged gliders miscalled "hen hawks," whose feeding habits help rather than hurt the farmer. Audubon societies and other conservationists are gradually making the facts known.

Washington Needs an Airport

WHAT is a capital of a great nation without an airport? The city of Washington is threatened with being dropped as a stopping point on arterial routes of the air map of the United States because of the inadequacy of its airport. This inadequacy is chargeable not merely to the fact that the present field is privately owned, but to the fact that congressional committees, upon which the capital city depends for its government, have muddled and bickered for years over the choice of a site, with the result that nothing has been done either to improve the old field or to acquire a new one.

The air line pilots' association, whose members fly the large, high speed air liners, has issued an ultimatum that unless conditions are improved within sixty days pilots will refuse to take off or bring down ships on the Washington field.

A district airport commission has just reported after extensive study, favoring a site at Camp Springs, Md., eleven miles out of the city. This seems an unfortunate recommendation, for the great advantage of the present airport is its unusual proximity to the business center—a ride of less than ten minutes. Washington civic and aeronautical organizations have recommended that this convenience be preserved either by expanding the present field or by developing one at Gravelly Point near by. One of the more accessible sites would better serve the thousands of air travelers into and out of the national capital. Some action is needed quickly.

Cape Cod Lore

Book News of the Day

FOR those who long for the smell of salt water, but for the time being are unable to visit the dunes and town lanes of Cape Cod, something of their flavor has been imprisoned in a newly published volume prepared for the American Guide Series by the Federal Writers' Project. CAPE COD PILOT (Provincetown: Modern Pilgrim Press. $2) was compiled and written by Jeremiah Digges. His recital proceeds in an orderly way, starting from Bourne at the Canal, where you are headed eastward, and proceeding to Provincetown where, as you enter, your direction is due west. Such are the vagaries of a road that curls in upon itself to follow the spiral course of Cape Cod. The journey ends at the Canal again in Falmouth.

Copious anecdotes give this volume its savor. Here may one learn, or be reminded, of the time President Cleveland sought shelter from a pounding rain, hammering for admittance at the door of a taciturn Yankee. "I'm lost, and I'd like to stay here tonight," shouted Cleveland when a window was raised. "Well, stay there," and the window descended with a thud.

* * *

Out of the Cape Cod ports sailed whalers and fishermen, with the skipper's wife going along on some of the long voyages. Often she got to be an expert at navigation, did Bathsuda, Thankful, Admire or Experience, to mention a few of the meaningful names that it was the fashion to bestow upon girl infants. One captain who did not take his wife along was so negligent of his correspondence that she insisted he write to her at least once during his absence in the Orient. And so he wrote from Hong Kong: "Dear Arathusa: I am here and you are there. P. Hawes."

Brewster was a sort of snug harbor for deepwater skippers, Mr. Digges reports, for ninety-nine sea captains have owned homes in that town at one time or another. Yarmouth had the independence during the war of 1812 to go on record, in town meeting assembled, as disapproving of the hostilities.

* * *

Mr. Digges cites many examples of dubious poetry that Cape Cod has produced, probably in larger quantities than any other part of the United States of like size. Often these men who followed the sea had times of small returns from their efforts, like Captain Ben, who made nothing at ceiling one summer but his expenses "and they ain't nothin'." In the great days of whaling, single voyages yielded a fortune for the heavier shareholders. It is all set down in this record, with no effort at humor, but all the more amusing in that the incidents are allowed to speak for themselves. A tradition that is compounded as it were out of whiffs of the alewives, cranberries and bayberry candles, is set down here with unforced gusto, with richness of background history to accent the foreground picture of Cape Cod life as it carries on today in these times of the ubiquitous sign: "Tourists Accommodated." From these ports sailed clipper ships to the far Pacific and to the Indian Sea, around the capes in those days before the canal. One Skipper Cobb's vessel was taken as prize and her cargo devoured by a hungry French populace in the days of the Reign of Terror. He besieged Robespierre for months, finally carrying off damages in gold coin, amounting, he reckoned afterward, to a profit of 200 per cent for the voyage.

A book of the land of the cod and the clam that anybody who appreciates the character of old New England will be glad to have at hand, ready for the sip of a page or two now and then through the years. There is an index together with handsomely printed photographic illustrations.

E. C. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Indian Fighting

THE drivers' strike on the Philadelphia Bulletin this week is a test-tube sample of the French and Indian style of warfare going on between rival labor camps. Here we have an A. F of L. local with a contract covering wages and hours, but not providing the closed shop on the Bulletin's delivery service. The union has no complaint against the newspaper, which, it is admitted, has scrupulously observed its obligations. Wages are high for the class of work. Treatment of employees is scrupulously fair.

C. I. O. seems to have entered the picture with an effort to organize employees not members of the A. F. of L. unit, and the latter resists by pulling a strike against a decent employer, tying up his operations for a day and crippling him for several days. There is no sense or logic in it. Every repetition of these tactics brings closer the day when labor unions will be held accountable to the public for their acts and held to a strict performance of contracts. The alternative is no contractual relations.—*Editor and Publisher, New York.*

Martial Law?

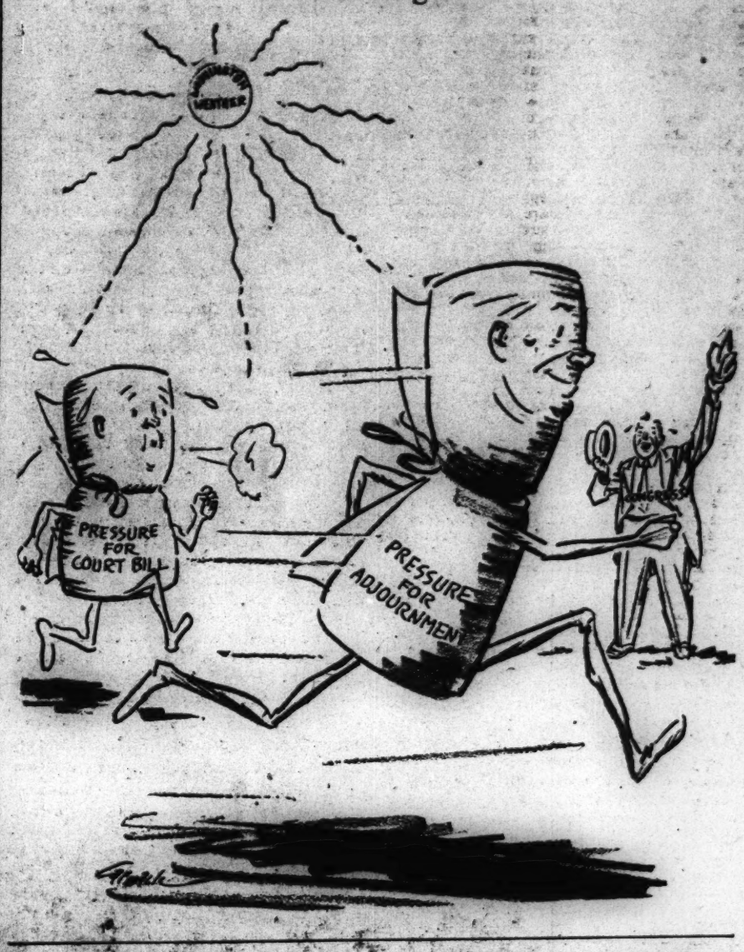
MARTIAL law?

An Britisher would hardly know what you were talking about. Great Britain has been able to get along without martial law in industrial disputes for almost seventy-five years. For several reasons—

1. Liberal labor and social legislation enacted by Parliament early in the game.
2. Dominant power of unionism in most British industries.
3. Employers usually make no attempt to operate after a strike has been called.

Some persons are greatly disturbed by the speed at which American labor is "dashing" toward the same industrial relationship existing in conservative, unexcitable old England.—*New York Post.*

Out-Running Him



The Other Fellow Has the Accent

Critic's Holiday

LONDON

AS FAR away as from Haymarket to St. James's, along Pall Mall, you can spot an American. Or, for that matter, an Englishman or an Irishman. The bearing and the manner proclaim each nationality, before a word is heard. The accent merely clinches the identification.

Actually, it's more a matter in inflection. Pronunciation does not vary widely among the educated people of the English-speaking nations, but inflection does. In America and in Canada, I have often been taken for an Englishman because of my Bostonese speech. But not in England. Here they place me, even before I "guess" I'll have a steak.

Who speaks English with an accent? In Dublin, a waiter offered us ice cream for dessert. He saw that we came from an ice cream country. "How did you know?" Maggie asked. "By your accent," he said. That was a shock to Maggie. She had been thinking it was the Irish, or the English, who had the accent. The Englishman knows who has it. It's the other fellow.

Here in the West End, the English gentleman is all over the place. Anywhere, he is magnificent. A representative of the world's greatest empire, he naturally takes precedence. Nobody but an Irishman dreams of disputing his authority. Here, in such numbers, he is overwhelming. One's admiration for him grows daily. His like has never yet been found, and it probably never will be, because it is unlikely that history will ever again provide opportunity to develop a national personality that is incapable of doubting itself.

* * *

And an Englishman, if you are properly introduced, is the most charming of hosts. A native Londoner took me to the Cheshire Cheese, the Old Curiosity Shop (which with a grin he guaranteed to be authentic), Fleet Street, the Temple, St. Paul's and what is left of the Adelphi. He entered where I should have feared to go, and he made history live at every point.

Another Londoner, a Scottish-American who seems to know even more than the English about literary landmarks, ushered me through Chelsea, with its memories of Carlyle, Whistler and Leigh Hunt, and its present of artists' studios. He spoke poetry as he talked of the river and its lights and mists.

Still another Londoner provided us with a car for a drive to Windsor and through Sussex. I have said that I am not much interested in historical monuments. I shall have to make an exception of Windsor Castle, one of the few "sights" that outrun expectation and imagination. Most people are disappointed in the White House, for example. But the extent and majesty of Windsor Castle are incredible. When you first see it you say, "I don't believe it."

The Coronation is over, but pomp and pageantry are everyday diet. I asked another of my hosts, as we passed St. James's Palace, what was the exact significance of the peculiar steps executed by the sentries at every turn. "I think it's a branch of the tourist trade," he said. But he is an Irishman.

* * *

The Public School is not all of Britain. There are a few million other people in the islands, and several nationalities. Without Napoleon, we should have known that trade occupies many of them. But I have discovered that one of the industrial developments which has been credited to America is in full blow here, and that is mass production. We encountered it on the train from Holyhead to London. In the restaurant car, proceedings waited until all the places were filled. Then men filed through bearing foodstuffs to each beneficiary in turn. The courses were served with mechanical precision until the assembly line was completed. Then each cog paid and we all filed out. Henry Ford could not have been more efficient.

In the House of Commons at question time, the representatives of the varied accents and the varied interests of English life face one another. Al Smith and I and a few others watched the drama from the visitors' gallery. Mr. Lloyd George's white head decorated the Opposition Bench, but he took no part in the debate. Mr. Attlee, Miss Wilkinson and various Scottish Labor Members threw sarcastic questions at the Government Benches. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Eden and other Ministers replied in calm, ironic tones.

Here was the clash, under Parliamentary rules, of conflicting ideals of government, of sociology, of international policies. Powerful forces on both sides. Around them, ancient walls and ancient traditions. If change comes, I felt, it will be in due order, by Parliamentary procedure. The will of those millions of British subjects, with their diverse accents, will determine its course.

L. A. SLOPER

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mr. Roosevelt as Steel Arbitrator

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Walter Lippmann, in his column "Today and Tomorrow," recently objected to the offer of Philip Murray of the C. I. O. to accept President Roosevelt as the final arbiter in the bitter steel dispute. Mr. Lippmann raises the objection that the President is unfitted to act in the role of an arbitrator for the reason that he was supported by the C. I. O. in the recent presidential election.

It is true that the Democratic Administration led by President Roosevelt has been favorably disposed toward labor. This Administration has probably done more to foster the recognition of unionism than any other recent administration. The late Clause 7A of the NRA has been frequently cited as indication of the Administration's point of view. However, this tendency to support labor hardly seems sufficient reason for challenging the fitness of our Chief Executive to serve in the key role of final arbitrator in the steel dispute.

Mr. Lippmann made a comparison in this connection which seems open to question. He suggested that if the steel interests had supported President Roosevelt by contributing to his campaign fund, the C. I. O. would not be so willing to accept him as an arbitrator. Very likely the C. I. O. would not be so willing to accept him under such circumstances. But it does not necessarily follow that because the shoe is on the other foot that the President should not serve in that role. It is well known that industrialists, as a group, contribute to campaign funds in order to place men in office who are favorable to industry. Politicians who are favorable to industry are not always hostile to labor, but usually they are slightly deaf to the appeals of labor. And when the present Administration favors the demands of labor, it is as logical to assume that labor is getting a hearing in Washington as to assume that the Administration is hostile to industry.

Regardless of which side of the labor-industry controversy the President personally favors, the legislation that has been passed during his administration has merely recognized the rights of labor that have long been awaiting legislative recognition. The NRA, the Social Security Act, the Wagner labor bill and the other New Deal bills have not been written in terms hostile to industry, but have been drafted to assure to labor a bargaining position that has previously been denied them.

FRANK P. SMITH

Rochester, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Sabotaged by Fear

By a Correspondent Lately in Russia

SOVIET RUSSIA has never presented greater contrasts than it does this summer. On the surface, visitors see a great nation in the process of modernization: a busy population of 180,000,000 working with apparent discipline and enthusiasm in vast new industries.

But the discerning visitor need not penetrate far beneath the surface to discover a social atmosphere reminiscent of the Middle Ages. Residents of long standing say they cannot recall a time of so much fear and suspicion. The "masses" have better food and clothing than they had a few years ago; better distribution makes the routine of living easier for them. But even ordinary workers are disturbed by the terrible "spy mania," the daily warnings of the controlled press that "enemies" in various guises have concealed themselves in every Soviet organization. Citizens are encouraged, even ordered, to deliver up "enemies" to the political police. Hardly a day passes without the disclosure of more arrests of men and women occupying high positions in the Soviet hierarchy.

Since the widely advertised second conspiracy trial last January, a continuous and accelerating "purge" has been in progress. There seems to be no end to it, since Bolshevik leaders incessantly demand the disclosure of more "enemies." The press has reported the recent executions of 121 railway officials in the Far East and in the Caucasus, and of Marshal M. N. Tukachevsky and seven major generals in the Red Army. Not so well known are the fates of other prominent figures. Within a year, the former head of trade unions, the political director of the Red Army and the chairman of the White Russian government have committed suicide when faced with arrest. The prisons are full of well-known men and women, including a former premier, the former chief of political police, the former editor of the government newspaper, and hundreds who recently held high offices in every part of the country.

* * *

No one knows what happens to most of these people; under Soviet law they may be "administratively exiled," or held in prison indefinitely awaiting trial. Political police come in the night and take away accused persons, refusing to tell their families where they are confined or what they are suspected of. The atmosphere is so tense that any person's absence from his office for a few days starts rumors flying. Acquaintances of those arrested immediately denounce them publicly, in an effort to assure their own immunity.

Bolshevik leaders, in speeches and articles, warn Soviet organizations that they incur suspicion if they fail to produce their share of "enemies." The air is filled with mutual denunciations and recriminations. Those already arrested or denounced include prominent members of the ruling Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Academy of Sciences, university faculties, industrial, agricultural and trading organizations, members of all central, regional and district governments, and unions of writers, artists and musicians. Unsatisfied, the official press renews almost daily its demand for exposure of additional "spies and wreckers," urges every citizen to report suspicious acts or conversations of anyone, no matter how highly placed.

The frequent breakdowns in Soviet factories and industries—not surprising in a country newly industrialized—bring cries of "wrecking" and a demand for victims. Arrests follow a poor harvest in any district. Even typographical errors in newspapers are attributed to "enemies" and editors are arrested.

* * *

How can one explain all this? Is it true, as some maintain, that Stalin and his associates are "afraid of shadows"? Or have they actually discovered a conspiracy so wide that it has enlisted men and women in every phase of Soviet life?

Resident observers appear frankly bewildered. The charges against those arrested are often vague and unconvincing. Yet it is difficult to believe that Bolshevik leaders would cause so much damage to their own system without substantial reasons. It is obvious that the atmosphere of fear impairs the efficiency of the huge state machine, that factories and institutions which seemed to be progressing are now faltering. There is abundant evidence that executives of all kinds hesitate to take any sort of responsibility for fear of making a mistake and being accused of "wrecking" or some more serious offense.

Time alone will show whether this atmosphere is due to the influence of one man or group of men, or is inherent in the Soviet system itself. Lenin once said that "capitalism bears within itself the seeds of its own destruction." The contemporary scene in Soviet Russia indicates that such a remark might be applied with greater force to the Soviet system, which has now for twenty years relentlessly imposed an atmosphere of mutual distrust and suspicion upon those who administer it. Meanwhile, it can only be said that Bolshevism, however showy some of its results may be, is still far behind modern capitalism in making life livable for a majority of its citizens.